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'ape Issue' Lay Go to Grand Jury

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Federal Judge John J. Sirica announced today that he will decide in due course whether to present to a grand jury the evidence surrounding the erasure of 1 1/2 minutes from a conversation between President Nixon and his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman. Their union of the Watergate scandal was obliterated. Sirica said his statement of yesterday warning against "premature judgments" on the erasure and the "further discussion" of the matter while the case is in court.

His testimony Dec. 6, the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., told the court that only President Nixon, Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, and a stenographer, Mr. Bull, were in the room when the erasure took place. Sirica said he would not say that the erasure was deliberate. He said he would not say that the erasure was deliberate. He said he would not say that the erasure was deliberate.

His testimony Dec. 6, the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., told the court that only President Nixon, Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, and a stenographer, Mr. Bull, were in the room when the erasure took place. Sirica said he would not say that the erasure was deliberate. He said he would not say that the erasure was deliberate. He said he would not say that the erasure was deliberate.



Indonesian soldier clubbing a man who reportedly resisted arrest during continued rioting yesterday in Jakarta.

Jakarta Riots Focus on Local Goals

By Don Oberdorfer

JAKARTA, Jan. 16 (WP)—The anti-Japanese phase of Indonesia's violent eruption is passing and the students and other dissidents are moving in on Indonesian targets.

With the departure of Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka scheduled for tomorrow morning, Indonesia's military leadership is reported to be ready to crack down hard to bring order. The country's leaders express confidence they will master sufficient power to bring order.

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Writers Union Aide Proposes That Solzhenitsyn Quit Russia

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (NYT)—A ranking official of the Soviet Writers Union last night proposed that Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn should leave the country because of what the Soviet press has called his treasonous writings.

This proposal, broadcast over Moscow radio last night by Sergei V. Mikhaïlov, the chairman of the board of the Writers Union for the Russian Republic, was the first official call for action against the dissident author since publication in Paris on Dec. 28 of his study of the Soviet penal system, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956." The book was published in Russian, and translations are scheduled to be published in four countries in the spring.

It was by far the most serious threat to the author since the Soviet press began attacks on him two weeks ago. But it was not immediately clear whether the author would be expelled.

IMF Oil Crisis Plan: Recycle Arabs' Money

By Don Oberdorfer

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—A plan for softening the economic impact of higher crude oil prices is being put together by experts of the International Monetary Fund at a meeting here.

The plan is to encourage Arab oil countries to invest their rapidly increasing currency reserves in the industrialized nations. The IMF would act as middleman between the two blocs of countries, and would guarantee the investments by the Arab nations. Details Page 7.

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Unions Assail Heath Over Energy Action

By Don Oberdorfer

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Britain's labor unions challenged Prime Minister Edward Heath today on the Conservative government's handling of Britain's energy crisis.

"Are we to be mute and dumb in the face of folly?" demanded Len Murray, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which represents more than 10 million workers.

Mr. Murray was speaking on a day on which the pound sterling hit a record low of \$2.16 before closing at \$2.178 on the London money market (Details Page 7). He said Mr. Heath's government acted beyond the bounds "of common sense and the interest of the nation" in imposing a three-day work week on industry to save power.

Sees Sadat, Returns to Israel

Kissinger Feels Most Of Pact Is Completed

By Marilyn Berger

JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (WP)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived back in Israel tonight after a round trip on his Aswan-Jerusalem shuttle. He expects to wrap up an agreement on disengagement of forces along the Suez Canal tomorrow.

The mood was upbeat when he left Ben-Gurion Airport this morning and buoyant in Aswan when he met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other top officials. Mr. Kissinger, although clearly tired from his continuous negotiations, could barely repress a smile when reporters on his plane asked him how the talks were progressing. He seemed confident that an agreement was near.

Senior U.S. officials said all the "gut issues" are "approaching resolution" and that there could be some confidence that the outstanding "remnants" of disagreement could be smoothed over fairly quickly. The "gut issues" that appear to have been tied down include the thinning out of Egyptian forces that would remain on the east bank of the Suez Canal and the level of armaments of those forces.

Major Items The senior officials said it was very likely that the accord would also encompass side agreements, but they said that none of the "major" items would be resolved on the basis of "understandings." As the major nation outside the region closely involved in the negotiations, the United States, senior American officials said, would have a certain responsibility to see that the agreement is respected. They added that the agreement would be completed within the context of the Geneva talks.

It is expected that shortly after the loose ends are tied down, there will be simultaneous announcements in both Cairo and Jerusalem of an agreement on the principles of disengagement, which then would be formally approved in Geneva. But the term "principles" is somewhat misleading, for what Mr. Kissinger is clearly expecting to emerge from his three trips to each country—with a fourth round still possible—is a precisely detailed document that will leave to the Geneva conference the negotiations only of such technical issues as what roads the withdrawing forces will use and what amount of time will be permitted for the implementation of some of the clauses.

Cabinet Meeting That there may be some issues that still may require major decisions by Israel was indicated by the fact that U.S. officials believe there is a 50-50 chance that an Israeli cabinet meeting will be required tomorrow.

Most likely, it is said, Mr. Kissinger would then return to Aswan either tomorrow night or, more probably Friday, for final formalities or to complete the finishing touches. His current trip, U.S. officials said, would wind up with stops in Jordan and probably Syria before the secretary returns to Washington. Officials are now talking about

setting home by Sunday night. While in Egypt, Mr. Kissinger is finally expected to visit the ancient temples of Luxor, a side trip that his Egyptian hosts have repeatedly planned and had to cancel.

1,000-Mile Trips For the first time in his back and forth travels, Mr. Kissinger today made a round trip within 12 hours, flying from Tel Aviv to Aswan and back—1,000 miles each way.

As he approached Israel tonight, U.S. officials said all but about 10 percent of the agreement had been completed. Mr. Kissinger left Israel this morning following a meeting at the premier's office in Jerusalem of the joint working group that put final touches on a proposal to send to Egypt. Minutes before his plane lifted off from Ben-Gurion Airport, Defense Minister Gurion said, Defense Minister Gurion said, Defense Minister Gurion said.

Return to Former Policy Seen Tunis Recedes Further From Libyan Merger

By Jonathan C. Randal

TUNIS, Jan. 16 (WP)—Tunisia today unleashed a public relations campaign to persuade the outside world it had returned to its traditional policy of reasoned moderation after its now rejected, overly enthusiastic endorsement Saturday of immediate merger plans with Libya.

Running throughout the campaign is the unstated but ever present theme that the temporary aberration in Tunisian policy was the fault of ousted Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi and that rapid merger with Libya was now a dead letter. The Tunisian reluctance to spell things out was manifest both in a news conference held by the new Foreign Minister, Habib Chatti, and a series of interviews Premier Hedi Nouria granted foreign correspondents.

Other Plans Recalled The new foreign minister sought to explain the merger in moderate terms as he recalled various such plans dating back to well before Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria gained their independence from France from 1955 to 1962. "We don't want unity in a

spirit of disunity," Mr. Chatti said in touching on outspoken Algerian and Moroccan criticism of the merger. "We will do nothing to that end," he added. "We will do everything we can to extend [the merger] to Algeria and Morocco."

He stressed that even the bilateral merger with Libya could not take place if any single North African state remained hostile to the plan. Mr. Chatti admitted to newsmen that the signing ceremony "had been a bit unexpected" although "not entirely a surprise" and suggested that much of the Algerian and Moroccan criticism was caused by Libyan and Tunisian failure to inform Algiers and Rabat beforehand.

He insisted that the indefinite postponement of the referendum from the original Jan. 18 date "caused no misunderstanding with our Libyan brothers. Col. [Mouammar] Qadhafi understood it [the date] was not possible."

In an interview, Premier Nouria, who was abroad when the merger announcement was made Saturday, formally refused to comment on his reported opposition to the plan. But he did confirm that it came as a complete—and hardly pleasant—surprise.

"I forbid myself to take a jump (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

10 Die in Gales Off Brittany And in Channel

By Don Oberdorfer

RENNES, France, Jan. 16 (AP)—Ten people died at sea today as strong winds whipped up waves in the English Channel and off the coasts of Brittany. Authorities here said four fishermen died in Brest harbor when their vessel capsized on being hit by a wave.

Two sailors died when the Danish vessel "Merc Enterprise" was wrecked off Plymouth. Eleven crewmen were rescued. A wave washed a sailor off his fishing vessel west of Casquets, and another sailor died in the same way in the same area, authorities reported. A 16-year-old girl crossing from the island of Ouessant to Brest was washed overboard from a ferry when she went on deck for some air, witnesses reported. A Swedish cargo ship signaled it had lost a man at sea off Cape Frehel.

Linked to Calabrian Gang; Banknotes Found

ally Charges Three in Young Getty's Kidnapping

ME, Jan. 16 (AP)—The police today arrested three men on charges of kidnapping J. Paul Getty 3d. A man was being sought and risks said other arrests likely.



Domenico Barbino



Vincenzo Mammoliti



Antonio Mancuso

the police said all the accused were of Calabrian origin. Domenico Barbino, 37, an orderly at a Rome hospital, was apprehended at his home in the capital. Vincenzo Mammoliti, 43, was arrested among the olive groves of the Gioia Tauro plain at dawn, and Antonio Mancuso, 35, was arrested in the village of Gioia.

Mr. Getty, a high school dropout called the "golden hippy" by the Italian press, was kidnapped July 10 in Rome and released

Dec. 15 on a highway near Legnasecco in Calabria. The police sources said the search concentrated on Calabria after the police determined that the hiding places where Mr. Getty was held during his five-month captivity were in the southern region. "Investigations were started from the minute we learned Getty had disappeared and were never interrupted. What we did today is just a first step and investigations are going on," said Mr. Mancuso.

The Calabrian underworld, called "Ndrangheta" in local dialect, is referred to as the "mainland Mafia" and is said to be as vicious as the Sicilian underworld. Another man arrested but not charged, Giuseppe Mammoliti, 37, was accused of being a member of a gang linked to at least three kidnappings in Calabria and several attempted murders. The police said Giuseppe is a distant relative of Vincenzo Mammoliti and they are investigating his possible connection to the case.

Mr. Murray was addressing a meeting of 200 top union officials who gave overwhelming support for the TUC's plan to end a crippling go-slow by Britain's 280,000 coal miners. The TUC says that if the miners are given a pay increase exceeding the government's anti-inflation ceiling, other unions would not use it as a lever to push up their own wage claims. Government ministers, however, want cast-iron guarantees that no other union will attempt to breach the pay ceiling. Speaking at a diplomatic luncheon, Mr. Heath sidestepped (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Before Washington Energy Talks Scheel Vows Bid by EEC to Set Oil Policy

STRASBOURG, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today pledged that Common Market countries would attempt to produce a joint stand on the energy crisis before attending a meeting next month of oil-consuming countries convened by President Nixon.

Mr. Scheel, addressing the EEC's European Parliament here, said attempts will be made to harmonize the views of member states in time for the conference between the EEC states, the United States, Canada and Japan in Washington on Feb. 11. The community's decision-making Council of Ministers, of which Mr. Scheel is the president, agreed in Brussels last night to accept Mr. Nixon's invitation and decided to send Mr. Scheel and the EEC Commission president, Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France, to speak for the community.



Walter Scheel

the principle of European identity, affirmed by last month's summit conference of EEC leaders, would be visible during the Washington meeting. "It is only by common action that we can demonstrate our identity to the world," Mr. Scheel said. Meanwhile, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and Algeria's power and

industry minister, Belaid Abdessalam, met with Chancellor Willy Brandt and two Foreign Ministry state secretaries.

Government officials said the emissaries of the Organization of Arab Oil Producing Countries are seeking Western help to develop Arab nations and clarification of Bonn's Middle East policies. An official said that State Secretary Paul Frank made clear to them that West Germany regards the difficulties caused by Arab oil measures as a question for the European Community to settle. In another development, the National Iranian Oil Co. today rejected conditions for a \$200-million joint government project to build an oil refinery in the Liger area of Belgium. Jos Van Eynde, the co-president of the Socialist party, one of three factions in the ruling coalition, said that the Iranian company claimed the conditions worked out for the refining and marketing company which was to run the operation were no longer valid. The Belgian cabinet had approved the project after an all-night session last night. Tonight, Mr. Leburton said his government would seek a meeting "at the highest level" with Iran to try to salvage the project.

Sharp Fighting at Suez City Forced UN Out of a Position

CAIRO, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Egyptian and Israeli troops battled so fiercely on the outskirts of Suez City yesterday that United Nations troops had to evacuate one of their positions and ar-

range a cease-fire, a UN spokesman said today. He said firing continued today in other areas of the Suez front.

The UN spokesman, Rudolf Stajduhar, said UN troops were unable to determine who started the shooting. He said the two sides exchanged artillery, mortar, machine gun, tank and anti-tank fire.

Some of the shooting was close to the headquarters of the Finnish battalion, posted on the Suez outskirts, and Finnish soldiers had to evacuate one position. The shooting set fire to a building in the Finnish compound, damaging it severely, he said.

Mr. Stajduhar said later that Israeli forces today stopped relief trucks going through to the Egyptian Third Army and Suez City because they said there had been shooting incidents north of the unloading area for the Third Army.

Egyptian Missile Bases
TEL AVIV, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Transport Minister Shimon Peres today confirmed opposition political bloc allegations that the Egyptians have set up ground-to-air missile bases in the six-mile-wide strip they hold east of the Suez Canal.

"It is not surprising that both sides are deploying to improve their military positions as much as possible," Mr. Peres told a national radio interviewer, who asked him about a statement issued Monday by the center-right Likud bloc.

Tunis Recedes From Merger

(Continued from Page 1)
into the unknown when I cannot say where my feet will land," was the closest he came to characterizing the merger, said in a ceremony attended by President Habib Bourguiba and Col. Qadhafi on the island of Djerba.

Time and time again he returned to the government statement of yesterday which invoked difficulties concerning a constitutional amendment to postpone any referendum on the merger for at least four months and insisted on the necessity of future negotiations with Libya to define the merger's contents.

Mr. Nouria noted that the communiqué—which he drafted and which to many analysts spelled the effective death notice of the merger—was adopted "unanimously by all present."

That was an allusion that even Mr. Massoudi had thought better of his earlier action by the time he attended the meeting and found it politic to accept the communiqué's conditions.

The premier said that no matter what others thought, Tunisians were "Christian" or "Muslim" thinkers. "We're not known for our wealth or our military might but for being serious and realistic," he said in characterizing Mr. Bourguiba's style in foreign policy.

Yesterday's communiqué marked what he described as the "return to the real Tunisia" in contrast with the temporary aberration of the Djerba signing.

It was as if the Djerba ceremony had never really taken place—or rather that the strict conditions set down yesterday had been part of the merger proclamation Saturday.

U.S., Russia Sign Transport Pact
MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI).—The United States and Soviet Union signed an agreement today setting forth five areas for future cooperation this year in transportation.

The agreement was worked out at the first meeting of the two countries' joint committee on cooperation in the field of transportation, which began here Monday. It encompassed railroad, air, auto and marine transportation, as well as construction of transportation facilities.

The two countries also agreed to explore the feasibility of working together on problems of urban mass transit.

Today's agreement, which followed a specific project was signed during a visit to the Soviet Union this week of 14 American transportation experts. The delegation was headed by Robert H. Binder, assistant secretary of transportation for planning policy and international affairs.

French Break Up Basque Protest
BAYONNE, France, Jan. 16 (AP).—Police today broke up a protest march by Basque nationalists with baton charges and tear gas grenades, some of which were thrown inside the Bayonne Cathedral.

The Basques intended to march to the City Hall to protest the exile of Spanish Basque political refugees to other parts of France. About 200 men and women gathered outside the cathedral, where three Basque youths have been on a hunger strike to protest the deportations.

Five other Basques, on a hunger strike in Pau, France, to protest their detention, have been granted a full pending trial on charges of defying a government order to move to northern France.

They were on the third day of a fast when an appeals court yesterday freed them until the case is heard.

E. Germans Want Bloc To Oust China

Communist Meeting Sought This Year

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (NYT).—The East German Communist party has opened a drive to oust China from the world Communist movement.

In a speech at Prague last week, Hermann Axen, a ranking East German Politburo member, proclaimed that Maoism could no longer be considered "a mere deviation from Marxism-Leninism."

"What the attitude of the Peking leaders has proved is that the ideology and the policy of Maoism represent a clear break with Marxism-Leninism," he added. He called for a Communist meeting later this year to deal with "the rejection of Maoism."

Mr. Axen's remarks, excerpts from which were published in the Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist party newspaper, appeared in Western diplomatic circles to signify a new feeling to determine whether the Russians could push through the excommunication.

Opposition Noted
A number of important Communist parties, notably those of Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia and Cuba, are known to oppose the ouster.

The diplomats likened the projected ouster to a medieval church schism that would result not just in a break in party ties but also, in the words of one expert, "in the branding of China as a heretic."

The Soviet Union is known to have been China's closest ally from world Communism for some time. However, at the Moscow meeting of parties in 1969, opposition was such that the issue never came to a decision.

Meeting With Italian
When Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, visited the East German party chief, Erich Honecker, last fall, the projected ouster reportedly came up, but without agreement. East Berlin sources said Mr. Axen's new approach indicated that a decision in Moscow's favor was now deemed possible.

If the action is taken, China would automatically be moved into the category of "revisionist" and "imperialist." "Even Moscow's principle of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders would no longer apply," one diplomat observed.

He predicted that developing countries would be confronted with the choice of pledging allegiance to Moscow and breaking ties with Peking or foregoing aid and support from the Soviet bloc.

France Indicates It Still Seeks Oil Deals Separately

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer served notice on the United States yesterday that France will ignore Washington's appeals for cooperation and will continue to seek separate deals with oil-producing countries.

He called the energy crisis "irreversible" and urged Europe to pursue "economic decentralization" with developing countries.

Mr. Messmer spoke at a dinner given in his honor by the newspaper Les Echos.

His sympathetic references to countries producing raw materials were seen as a thinly veiled hint that France was opposed to the idea of oil-consuming countries banding together to deal with the Arab oil producers.

"As we see the crushing weight of the superpowers in international affairs, we are now more determined than ever to seek agreements with countries producing principal raw materials," Mr. Messmer said. Such agreements should be on a product-by-product basis and should not deal with oil alone, he added.

French Ask 20% Rise In Utilities' Rates
PARIS, Jan. 16 (UPI).—The French national energy agency requested price increases of at least 20 percent, the government said today.

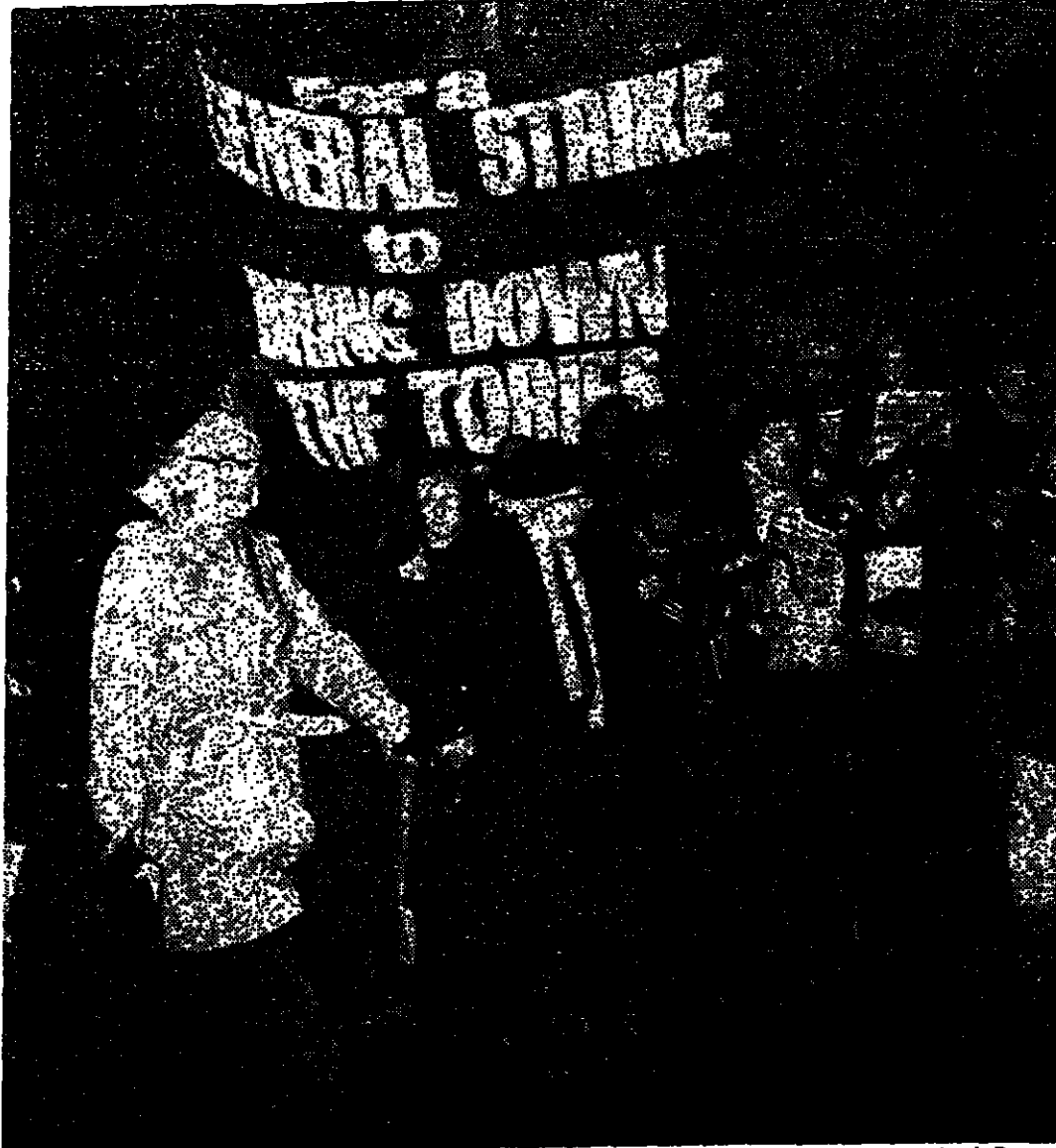
The increase requests, which require government approval for validation, follow by week fuel price increases that boosted gasoline prices in France to \$1.30 a gallon.

Rebel Rocket Attack Kills 14 in Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 16 (AP).—Rebel rocket attacks killed 14 persons and wounded 35 in downtown Phnom Penh last night and today. One rocket today made a direct hit on the waiting room of the army commander in chief's office.

The commander, Maj. Gen. Sotheara Phnom, was not hurt, members of his staff said. But a soldier was reported killed and four others were wounded.

Three rockets were fired into the capital last night. One landed in a crowded block of apartment houses in the center of the city, killing 13 persons and seriously wounding 10 others.

Shortly before today, another rocket hit the military headquarters and one landed in front of the Air Cambodia ticket



UNION CONFERENCE IN LONDON—Richard Brigshaw, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, arriving at Trades Union Congress headquarters for conference, passes demonstrators whose banner calls for a general strike.

Unions Assail Heath's Action

(Continued from Page 1)
questions about a possible general election. He said Britain faces "extra self-inflicted problems" in addition to the worldwide oil crisis, but "we will overcome them, be in no doubt about that."

Referring to a warning by the governor of the Bank of England that Britain needs "years of relative austerity" to correct its huge trade deficit—\$2.5 billion (about \$5.5 billion) in 1973—Mr. Heath said: "We have a competitive position. Providing we can produce the goods, we can compete anywhere in the world today."

The Health Ministry warned that some hospitals may be forced to close if the three-day week continues much longer. Hospital chiefs fear a shortage of such essentials as medicine containers, dressing and disposable syringes.

Meanwhile, the country's 29,000 railroad engineers returned to the job, ending a 24-hour walk-out that had shut down rail services throughout the country. Spokenmen said services were back almost to normal.

London's 10,000 subway employees voted to walk off the job and shut down the whole network Feb. 4 if they do not get the pay boost they want by then.

Laird Successor Chosen by Nixon
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—President Nixon announced today the appointment of Kenneth R. Cole Jr. as his chief domestic policy adviser.

Mr. Cole, 35, was appointed assistant to the President for domestic affairs and will continue to serve as executive counsel.

The White House said Mr. Cole would move into the office vacated April 30 by John D. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Cole's appointment was occasioned by the impending resignation of presidential counselor Melvin R. Laird, who served a short-term appointment as Mr. Nixon's domestic policy chief. Mr. Laird is scheduled to leave the White House Feb. 1.

Bomb Wrecks Center At Spanish College
BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 6 (UPI).—A bomb wrecked a computer center today and damaged other installations on the campus of the Jesuit Deusto University, police sources said.

The sources said that the blast did not injure anybody, but caused damage estimated at more than 25 million pesetas (\$500,000).

Faulkner and Cosgrave Meet, Plan a Drive Against IRA

DUBLIN, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Northern Ireland chief executive Brian Faulkner arrived today for urgent talks on joint cross-border action to crush the outlawed Irish Republican Army, government spokesmen said.

Tight security surrounded his arrival at Baldonnell military airport, about 12 miles south of Dublin. Hundreds of troops were placed on standby alert in their barracks for the arrival of Mr. Faulkner, who introduced internment in the North and who is the IRA's prime target.

A government spokesman declined to reveal the location of Mr. Faulkner's meeting with Premier Liam Cosgrave, but political sources said they believed the two leaders met at Baldonnell.

In a joint communiqué after their talks the two leaders pledged a "sustained and effective" campaign against men of violence north and south of the Irish border.

"It was agreed that any threat to the lives or property of people in Northern Ireland is a threat to democratic institutions in Ireland as a whole and must be confronted as such," the communiqué said.

In Belfast, meanwhile, bomb blasts that damaged two bridges today ushered in what is expected to be a wave of protest by Protestant militants opposed to cooperation between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Key Issue
A key issue at the talks was believed to be the question of the Irish Republic's recognition of the status of Northern Ireland following the tripartite meeting by government leaders from Dublin, London and Belfast last month.

Spurred by his rightist critics, Mr. Faulkner has pressed Mr. Cosgrave to formally recognize Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom.

But the Irish Republic has refused to go further than declare that the "present status" of Northern Ireland can only be changed by majority vote. It declined to define what it considered the "present status" to be.

Drive Against IRA
Mr. Faulkner's arrival coincided with a new drive in the republic to curb the IRA. It was signaled yesterday by Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave, who pledged the government's determination to "root out" the IRA and its sympathizers.

"The government has a solemn duty which it will carry out to remove this blight from the country," Mr. Cosgrave said.

L.A. Landing Hurts 6
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP).—At least six passengers were injured early today when a Trans World Airlines jetliner caught fire after its nose gear collapsed on landing at Los Angeles International Airport, authorities said.

Mr. Bao, without mentioning either Chinese troops being on the islands or any Saigon intention to use soldiers in evicting the Chinese, said South Vietnamese intend to defend its sovereignty.

Binhua, the official Chinese news agency, said on Saturday that South Vietnam had illegally claimed the islands and was trying to get reinforcements.

One of the battles, the command said, was just south of the La Minh base camp along the Cambodian border. The Saigon command says it has recaptured the camp and is trying to get reinforcements.

Mr. Bao, without mentioning either Chinese troops being on the islands or any Saigon intention to use soldiers in evicting the Chinese, said South Vietnamese intend to defend its sovereignty.

Tour of U.S. by Kirov Ballet Canceled Over Panov Affair

By David A. Andelman

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT).—The 1974 American tour of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, the first in 10 years was canceled yesterday, less than six months before it was to have begun.

Columbia Artists management, which had sponsored the tour, said that the energy crisis had led to the cancellation but conceded that "the Panov situation" was involved in the decision.

And officials of American Jewish groups said that the underlying reason was that the Soviet Union had failed to allow the transfer to Israel of Valad and Galina Panov, the former principal dancers of the Kirov Ballet.

It was unclear today exactly where the initiative originated that led to the cancellation.

Officials of Columbia Artists said that the tour was being "postponed" with the earliest rescheduling date some time in 1977. Samuel Niefeld, a vice-president who returned two days ago from a visit to Moscow with the management company's president, Ronald Wilford, said that the tour was being canceled because "no single airline would guarantee a charter or any freight movement whatsoever" to move the 166-member troupe around the United States.

Feelings Cited
He said that "the Panov situation" was one factor that made the visit of the Kirov company impossible at this time. "We made it clear to the Russian authorities that feelings about the Panovs were running high in this country."

Alexander Yevstatyev, chief press spokesman for the Soviet Embassy, said in a telephone interview from Washington that it was the understanding of this Soviet Union that the tour was canceled "due to the energy crisis in this country."

As for the situation of the Panovs, Mr. Yevstatyev added, "they are not part of the company. I don't know how they are getting on. By mail, the company has also reportedly received a gesture from the Panovs."

Last month, officials of New York's City Center, where the group was to have performed, said that the tour of the ballet company was to be postponed because of the restrictions on the Panovs and that if their fate was not resolved by mid-January, then a closer look at the tour would have to be taken.

Soviet 'Understanding'
Mr. Niefeld said that the reaction of the Soviet officials to the cancellation was "understanding." "They know all about the energy crunch, they know the problems of the Moscow meeting, large vehicles, cutbacks in airline schedules, and they understood this is a problem that had to be faced," Mr. Niefeld explained.

Another tour, by the Bolshoi Ballet, Mr. Niefeld said, will begin as scheduled Aug. 5, another tour, by the Moscow Ballet, will begin in October. However, that tour is being restricted to cities on the East Coast of the United States, enabling all movement of the company and its sets by rail.

The Kirov tour was to have covered New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, San Francisco, and Seattle.

French Minister Hopeful on EEC
PARIS, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac, who angrily walked out of a European Economic Community meeting on beef prices yesterday, said here today he hopes the next meeting of EEC farm ministers will be marked by "more realism."

Mr. Chirac made his statement to the weekly French cabinet meeting following a row in Brussels during which France's common market partners refused to agree to his demand for an immediate 10 percent increase in the price of beef.

The minister told the cabinet he hopes the next meeting in Brussels Jan. 21 will be marked by "more realism" and will help to find a solution to the grave difficulties of stock breeding.

Jewels Are Stolen At French Shrine
PARIS, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Thieves took priceless 16th-century jewelry after breaking into more than 200 tombs at the Basilica of St. Denis, north of Paris, where French kings are buried, police said today.

The theft was discovered only when the thieves tried to sell the jewels to the curator of a suburban Paris museum. He became suspicious and called the police, who set a trap. But the thieves escaped.

Police said they were still checking to find out exactly what items of jewelry were missing.

4 Charged in Murder Of U.S. Comic, Wife
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15 (UPI).—Three brothers and their cousin were charged today in the murder of country comedian David (Shirley) Akeman and his wife, Estelle, at their farm home north of here Nov. 11.

John A. Brown, 23, and Marvin Brown, 33, were each charged with two counts of murder. Charles Brown, 31, and Roy Brown, 26, were charged as accessories to murder and receiving and concealing stolen property.

New Orleans, Atlanta and several smaller cities.

In March, 1972, Mr. Panov, who is Jewish, applied for a visa for himself and his non-Jewish wife, Galina, to emigrate to Israel. The visas were denied, and the next month Mr. Panov was dismissed from the company and his wife demoted the chorus. She subsequently resigned, and last January, Panov was told he would no longer be in the Soviet Union.

Solzhenitsyn Urged to Qu Soviet Union
(Continued from Page 1)

Ilya Smetlova, remarked the Pravda editorial had touched "what we expect will be a very nervous." She said: "The phone was busy all day callers voicing 'the anger of people.'"

But so far, no action has been taken against Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who is said by acquaintances to be staying relatives and friends, Mr. Solzhenitsyn's residence, partly because he lacks a residence permit to stay in Moscow.

Relatives said that the author's family did not fear for its physical safety in spite of ominous hints in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's letters by phone.

Federal Notices
A telephone caller, identifying himself as a representative of a funeral home, inquired whether there were any orders from the Solzhenitsyn household, the caller said. By mail, the home has also reportedly received a gesture from the Panovs.

Outside the old apartment building off Gorky Street where the Solzhenitsyn family lives, much of the time, relatives said that the number of police posts has been increased in recent days. An officer told the author, in response to her inquiry that the street had been made "strong point."

The authorities gave a further push to the campaign against 55-year-old author yesterday, arranging the widest possible examination of the history of attack on him printed by Pravda on Monday. It was carried by all major Moscow newspapers and those printed in capitals of other republics of the Soviet Union.

Saudis Are Said To Order More Oil for Britain
LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Saudi Arabia has told oil companies operating there to increase fuel available to Britain: other friendly countries, including the United States, and to Saudi sources disclosed yesterday.

Esso, one of the largest exporters of Saudi Arabian oil, confirmed that fresh supplies were being shipped to Britain.

"We do not know how much is involved," said an Esso spokesman. "It is due for loading in mid-February and should arrive in Britain sometime in February."

The Saudi Arabian move comes in the wake of a report that Britain is about to clinch a \$1.5 million (about \$300 million) for-goods deal with Iran.

There were, however, contradictory reports on this deal. Peter Cavan, under secretary at Department of Trade and Industry, who negotiated with the Iranians, said Monday on his return here that the deal would be signed shortly.

But in Tehran, a source said that the negotiations had achieved no concrete result. Mr. talks are expected.

Airlines Meet on Fuel
LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Fuel specialists from 14 world airlines met in London today for three days of discussion on the effect of the oil crisis on international flights, a spokesman said.

Rebel Rocket Attack Kills 14 in Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 16 (AP).—Rebel rocket attacks killed 14 persons and wounded 35 in downtown Phnom Penh last night and today. One rocket today made a direct hit on the waiting room of the army commander in chief's office.

The commander, Maj. Gen. Sotheara Phnom, was not hurt, members of his staff said. But a soldier was reported killed and four others were wounded.

Three rockets were fired into the capital last night. One landed in a crowded block of apartment houses in the center of the city, killing 13 persons and seriously wounding 10 others.

Shortly before today, another rocket hit the military headquarters and one landed in front of the Air Cambodia ticket

office. Then three more hit near the riverfront and a sixth hit was reported in the northern part of the city.

Heaviest Toll Yet
The Khmer Rouge have fired rockets or cannon shells into Phnom Penh on 15 of the last 25 days. Unofficial sources say 35 persons have been killed and hundreds wounded; the toll last night was the heaviest in a single attack.

The Cambodian command reported that fighting continued to seven miles northwest of the city, where a government task force is attacking an entrenched rebel force. There was no word of any progress.

American sources said the insurgent force, which is estimated

at 1,000 to 2,000 men, had dug an elaborate, bunker-shaped trench system that is hampering the government force's advance.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command said its forces killed more than 111 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in the Central Highlands. Government losses were listed as five dead and 13 wounded in the fighting, the heaviest in the area in more than a month.

Camp Recaptured
One of the battles, the command said, was just south of the La Minh base camp along the Cambodian border. The Saigon command says it has recaptured the camp and is trying to get reinforcements.

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Chronology of '72 Recording

Odyssey of the Erased Tape:
Never Left Nixon or Aides

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—The odyssey of the June 30, 1972, Watergate tape, by all accounts, never stretched beyond the custody of the President or his trusted aides.

It went as far as Camp David, Md., 40 miles from here, and was also in the hands of officials of the National Security Agency for a time.

Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, worked on it while attempting to transcribe 30 hours of recordings, and other White House aides kept it in safekeeping.

But at no time did it stray from the sight of its White House keepers, other than when it was locked securely in a vault, according to sworn testimony by President Nixon's assistants and to documents presented to Judge John Sirica.

Segment Obliterated

Yet, inexplicably, according to a panel of court-appointed experts on acoustics and electronics, an 18-minute segment of the tape was obliterated by at least five separate hand motions on a tape recorder.

Gone from the tape is a conversation between the President and then White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman held three days after the Watergate break-in, a conversation that prosecutors regard as crucial in determining when the President first learned of the cover-up of the scandal.

If the White House statements given to the court so far withstand further scrutiny, then the court may look for an explanation in the events before July 18, 1973, which was when presidential assistants began keeping a day-by-day log of the whereabouts of the tapes.

Before that time, the Secret Service maintained sketchy records of the tapes' travels, sometimes noting sign-outs on brown "rapping" paper.

Haldeman Took Tapes

Mr. Haldeman testified before a Senate Watergate committee that he took several tapes home at year end from July 9 to 11, but could recall the date of only one. That was a Sept. 15, 1972, post-inauguration meeting in the White House. Mr. Haldeman said, and Nixon had asked him to go to it because the President's recollections of the meeting differed from testimony by his counsel John W. Dean 3d. Mr. Haldeman said no serious questions were raised about the tapes because it was not generally known then that recordings existed. It was not until July 16 that a former White House aide, Alexander P. Terfield, disclosed that several tapes had been bugged at the White House since the inauguration. The examination of Senate Service records by the court turned up no evidence that Haldeman took the June 30 tape home.

gging Data Sought

Nixon Osteopath

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP).—Prosecutors have been told to tell whether an osteopath who has treated President Nixon and who is charged with tax evasion was ever the subject of government electronic surveillance.

District Judge Charles E. R. gave the government Friday to prepare sworn testimony on whether any federal agency had at any time ordered the physician's telephone conversations.

Kenneth Riland, 61, is accused of failing to report income of \$10,000 from President Nixon's \$112,122 from former New Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, one of his patients, between 1971 and 1973.

U.S. Attorney James E. R. said Dr. Riland had "only in the past few years been under electronic surveillance."

Tonight...



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SHORT-LIVED JOKE—Few people, according to UPI, showed up at a rally on the Capitol grounds in Raleigh, N.C., to support President Nixon Tuesday, but one of them put a papier-mâché mask of the President on a statue of George Washington. Policemen removed the mask after it had been up for 20 minutes.

Nixon Not Liable for Crimes
By His Aides, Saxbe Asserts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Attorney General William French Saxbe said yesterday it would be "mischievous" to hold President Nixon accountable for any illegal activities by his subordinates.

The new Justice Department head challenged the view of presidential responsibility expressed three days earlier by Albert J. Isaacs, Republican counsel to the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question.

Mr. Isaacs had said that "within some areas the President should be responsible for the actions of aides, even if he didn't know, for example, that an aide was doing something that would be regarded as an impeachable offense if the President himself did it."

Mr. Isaacs, a Chicago attorney, said the President "can only act through his aides... he appoints them and has to be responsible for them."

Must Show Collusion

Mr. Saxbe told a group of reporters that this was "a rather bizarre theory of American law. We've never been able to impute the illegal activities of the servant to the master. You have to show collusion... or a tie-in, there's no way to get away from it."

The attorney general made his remarks several hours before a federal judge in New York City was to begin a 18-minute portion of one of the Watergate recordings was manually erased.

But his view offered a possible argument for separating the President from responsibility for that action.

Mr. Saxbe indicated several times in the interview, however, that he was not serving as an adviser to the White House on counter-impeachment strategy.

Authorized 3 Tapes

The former Ohio senator, who told newsmen he had authorized three national security wiretaps in his first week as attorney general, conceded that the House could impeach a president on any grounds it chose—even if it is only because "it doesn't like his necktie."

"But you can't take impeach-

ment to the Senate and have much of a trial with that sort of charge," he said. "You can't beat a president over the head with a bag of wind."

Mr. Saxbe declined to express a categorical opinion on special prosecutor Leon Jaworski's contention that the President might be subject to indictment, but said that "even if he were indicted properly somewhere, impeachment would take precedence."

The attorney general also disclosed that Mr. Nixon will recommend legislation in the State of the Union message to regulate the release of information from federal criminal investigation files to other law-enforcement and governmental agencies.

There has been controversy, involving threatened lawsuits, over the adequacy of the existing safeguards on the information collected by the FBI and other law-enforcement investigative units falling into improper hands.

To Law Agencies

Mr. Saxbe also said the legislation would provide that information in Washington files would go only to "local law-enforcement agencies capable of handling it" and not to credit bureaus or other private organizations.

He said it would also draw a sharp line of demarcation between official records of arrests, convictions and acquittals collected in Washington and "investigative files" which might include unproven allegations.

The attorney general said the bill would provide access for the individual to his own arrest and conviction record, as a safeguard against incorrect or incomplete information being disseminated, but would still protect the secrecy of FBI and other investigative files.

Mr. Saxbe said he had "no great designs for rebuilding" his new department, but said he hoped to improve the effectiveness of the law-enforcement assistance program, which funnels money to state and to police and criminal justice systems. "We're not getting the bang for the buck," he said.

Label Young Report 'Ludicrous'

Nixon's Top Aides Minimize
Meaning of Alleged Spy Ring

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—High White House officials sought yesterday to minimize the significance of an alleged military spy ring inside the White House and also characterized as "ludicrous" the confidential report on such activities filed by David R. Young Jr.

The officials, who would not be quoted by name, described the affair as simply the case of a young yeoman who—as one put it—was told to keep his eyes open and who went ape.

Sources previously have told The New York Times that Mr. Young's report, one of his last actions as a member of the White House investigation unit known as the "plumbers," concluded that the Pentagon had been receiving National Security Council documents taken from the office of Henry A. Kissinger, then President Nixon's national security adviser.

Mr. Young's report was said to have indicated that a number of military men, including two on Mr. Kissinger's staff, had been involved in an attempt in late 1971 to obtain information on the administration's diplomatic initiatives with China, the Soviet Union and North Vietnam.

Began in 1971

The Young inquiry began after the publication in December, 1971, of the White House India-Pakistan papers by Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, and evolved into a full-scale inquiry into Pentagon spying, sources have said. The papers disclosed that the White House, while allegedly neutral in that dispute, secretly was "tilting" its policy in favor of Pakistan.

Mr. Young's conclusions, submitted in early 1972 in a report to Mr. Nixon, were depicted yesterday by the White House officials as being "terribly" out of proportion and far overdrawn.

As portrayed by these officials, the action of the yeoman, identified as Charles E. Radford, in passing documents to the Pentagon "didn't make any difference" because the military was being kept fully informed at the time of all Security Council activities. One official depicted Yeoman Radford as an "eager beaver."

A number of reliable sources, including former members of the National Security Council, have flatly contradicted that view in recent interviews, however. These former aides noted that, because of the excessive secrecy at the White House, as few as four or five officials were involved in some major policy deliberations and that many details expressly were being kept from the Pentagon.

Radford Activities

The White House officials said that the national security problems posed by the activities of Yeoman Radford revolved around the alleged leaking of classified documents, including the India-Pakistan papers, to Mr. Anderson. Other extremely sensitive materials had been leaked by Yeoman Radford, the officials indicated, before the December publication of the White House minutes of Security Council meetings on the India-Pakistan conflict.

The version of events presented yesterday seemed to conflict with Mr. Nixon's assertion last fall that the national security considerations in the military spying matter—although he did not specifically identify it as such at the time—were of even greater consequence than some of the other issues.

The New York Times reported in December that Mr. Nixon had sought earlier last year to prevent a Justice Department inquiry into the plumbers for fear of compromising a number of government secrets. A Soviet spy working for the United States, a Central Intelligence Agency informant in India and some nuclear-targeting information.

In November, Mr. Nixon told the Associated Press Managing Editors Association that he had sought to limit the plumbers' inquiry "because there were some very highly sensitive matters involved, not only on [Daniel] Ellsberg but also another so sensitive that even Sen. Ervin and Sen. Baker [the chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee] have decided that they should not delve further into them."

Sensitive Matter

A number of Senate sources have acknowledged that the military spying was the other "so sensitive" matter mentioned by Mr. Nixon. Sources said that it was privately discussed last

summer by the White House with Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., and Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., who subsequently agreed not to investigate it in connection with the then on-going Senate Watergate hearings.

In his November speech, the President also said that "I don't mean... that we are going to throw the cloak of national security over something because we are guilty of something. I am simply saying that where the national security would be disserved by having an investigation, the President has the responsibility to protect it, and I am going to do so."

When news accounts of the military spy ring first appeared last week, one high White House official commented that public disclosure of the incident would put the "whole military command structure on the line."

The White House officials who discussed the matter yesterday, however, cast the incident in a much less light. They described Adm. Thomas H. Moore, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who allegedly received the material, as having been kept fully informed by the White House.

Asked why Yeoman Radford, who has denied the unauthorized passing of any material, was not discharged from the service or in other ways punished, an official noted that "this fellow had a lot of hot stuff and, if you move against him, he could pass it around."

Quietly Transferred

In view of this risk, the official added, it was decided to quietly transfer the yeoman out of the White House. He was then serving as an aide to the military liaison officer assigned to the National Security Council.

The White House officials also confirmed that a member of Mr. Young's investigating team had attempted to blackmail his way into a high-level Defense Department position by threatening last spring to publicly reveal details of the military spy operation. Although the demand was rejected, the officials said, the investigation—who still works at the Pentagon—was not discharged because the White House felt that potential national security damage he could cause by talking precluded such action.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has said that he will begin an informal inquiry into the matter late this week. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger has begun an informal investigation into the allegations, the Defense Department said yesterday.

Senate Is Told
Nixon Sought
Hughes Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).

—An employee of the Howard Hughes organization has told the Senate Watergate committee that President Nixon personally suggested to him before the 1969 presidential election that he attempt to solicit a campaign contribution from the billionaire industrialist, according to Senate sources.

Richard G. Danner, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who now manages the Hughes-owned Sands Hotel in Las Vegas, Nev., is understood to have told the committee's staff in an interview that Mr. Nixon, in whose presidential campaign Mr. Danner was then working, had suggested the possibility of obtaining a donation of unspecified size from the Hughes organization.

Told of the source's account of Mr. Danner's testimony, Gerald L. Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, said: "I deny that." He had no further comment.

A total of \$100,000 in \$100 bills was eventually delivered by Mr. Danner to Charles G. Bobo, Mr. Nixon's close personal friend. But both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Bobo, who says he received the funds in two equal installments in 1970, have insisted publicly that the President was unaware of the contribution until after the 1972 presidential election.

Produce Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP).—Warehousemen dissatisfied over wages, struck early today at Hunts Point, the world's biggest wholesale produce market, restricting the city's fresh fruit and vegetable supplies.

Soviet Experts Say Dolphins Have
Intelligence of a Child Aged 6 or 7

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Two scientists said today that tests show dolphins have the intelligence of an average 6-year-old or 7-year-old child.

The scientists, at the Moscow Institute of Biology, told the trade union newspaper *Trud* that dolphins are capable of many tasks requiring reasoning rather than reaction.

A. Yablukov and N. Krushinskaya said dolphins are capable of extrapolation, a basic indicator of higher intelligence. Extrapolation is the application of known values to an unknown situation.

The scientists said dolphins also have a highly developed sense of measurement and perspective, and are able to perceive the size and shape of objects at first glance.

In one test, a ball was hidden inside a cone which was placed among several triangles. The scientists said the dolphins went straight for the cone, whereas animals with lesser intelligence would not immediately have been able to tell the difference between the cone and the triangles.



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Just inside

Destruction of Evidence

Well, at least you can say this for it: It is the clearest explanation we have had yet of anything that has come out of the Watergate case. On Tuesday a panel of technical experts jointly selected by the White House and the office of the special Watergate prosecutor testified in Judge Sirica's court that the mysterious 18-minute hum, with variations in its pitch and intensity, in a key presidential tape recording was not the result of some unconscious slip of the foot, as Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, has suggested. Accidents, as they say—and as the White House did say in court when the gap was first discovered—will happen.

But it is hard to imagine how this could have been anything other than a deliberate happening. As the six experts reconstructed the event, in a unanimous finding, no fewer than five and possibly nine separate erasures had been made within the 18-minute segment by hand manipulation of the tape recorder controls at various points in the course of a portion of tape which was supposed to have recorded a conversation between President Nixon and H.R. Haldeman on June 20, 1972, just three days after the Watergate break-in. Although the experts said none of the 18-minute segment can be reconstituted, they did state their belief that there were fragments apparently "missed by the eraser-head" during which "speech-like" sounds could be detected. The clear implication of their report is that there was a selective erasure of certain portions of the gap, in addition to whatever else was done to it to render it inaudible. So someone manipulated the recorder by hand to effect particular and permanent erasures. That much we know—the only question is who, and why?

The conversation in question cannot be reconstructed from the tape. What remains to be done is to reconstruct the circumstances under which it was erased. From sworn testimony before Judge Sirica, we know of three people who had custody of this evidence recently—the President, Miss Woods, and Stephen B. Bull, a presidential

aide. From the experts' report, we know that the alteration of this evidence was "almost surely" done on Miss Woods's UHER 5000 recording machine. For her part, Miss Woods has given the court what is presumably her best possible explanation of what might have happened—an "accidental" erasure while she was distracted by an incoming phone call—and this, of course, can no longer be taken seriously (if it ever could have been) in the light of the experts' findings. Moreover, the testimony of other White House officials, taken together with that of Miss Woods, is so thoroughly shot through with contradictions and discrepancies that there is no coherent or reasonable explanation on the record, and certainly nothing that can now be reconciled with the findings of the panel of experts.

Judge Sirica will now have to recall the witnesses and perhaps add some new ones during his hearings, which resumed yesterday. Presumably, the complete record will go to a grand jury for a determination as to who may have destroyed this evidence—and why. Hopefully, we will find out the real facts of the matter in due course. But even this would only settle the essential questions with respect to this one missing segment of the President's tapes, and it is not necessary to have the final verdict on this issue to recognize the magnitude of what has now been revealed in the report of the tapes experts. Another crime has been committed. Another event has demonstrated the worthlessness of sworn White House testimony in a federal court on a criminal matter. More proof has been provided—if more were needed—of the utter bankruptcy of the White House defense. In a year or more of all but unbelievable events, one thing few people would believe was that evidence in the possession of the White House would be tampered with in such a crude and readily detectable way as to make its discovery virtually inevitable. What can this represent but utter contempt for the judicial process and for the opinion of the American people? The only answer one can think of is the absence of any defense at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nixon's Nuclear Doctrine

For some two decades, since the advent of the Soviet H-bomb, the dominant concept in American military planning has been that there could be no winners, only losers, in a strategic nuclear war with the Soviet Union. The central aim of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson was "deterrence."

To deter Soviet use of nuclear weapons against the United States and its allies, a "second strike" strategic offensive force was built, capable of absorbing a Soviet surprise "first strike" and retaliating to inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor's industry, population and urban centers.

A fundamental change in this strategy has now been set in motion by President Nixon. Since last summer, as Defense Secretary Schlesinger has now disclosed, the Pentagon has been retargeting strategic missiles to give Mr. Nixon, at his request, the option of fighting a nuclear war, rather than simply deterring one. The development of this so-called "nuclear war-fighting capability" has begun with the retargeting of some Minuteman ICBMs, previously pointed at Soviet cities, for the "counter-force" mission of striking at Soviet missile silos—before they have launched their ICBMs—and at other military objectives.

A change of this kind—which affects momentous issues of national strategy, arms control and the future security not only of Americans but of the whole civilized world—warrants a great national debate, especially since congressional opposition to this course has long been expressed.

Such a debate is vital because of the immediate impact of the new strategy on Soviet military planning, on the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT-2) and on the opportunity that still exists to halt a new arms race in MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Mr. Nixon's decision could become irreversible once both sides test and deploy new counterforce warheads of greater yield and accuracy. The Soviet reaction, moreover, might be based on the assumption that the American capability is designed for a surprise, pre-emptive attack.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Mission

The confidence which "Dear Henry" manages to create on both sides is the best guarantee of his mission's success. As a matter of fact, the major obstacle to an agreement on troop disengagement is a psychological one. The Egyptians fear that once the Israelis are withdrawn to the

Sinai passes, they might remain there for a long time. The Israelis, on the other hand, fear that Sadat might repeat Nasser's move in August, 1970, when he advanced his anti-aircraft rockets to the canal bank 12 hours after signing with the Americans a standstill cease-fire agreement.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

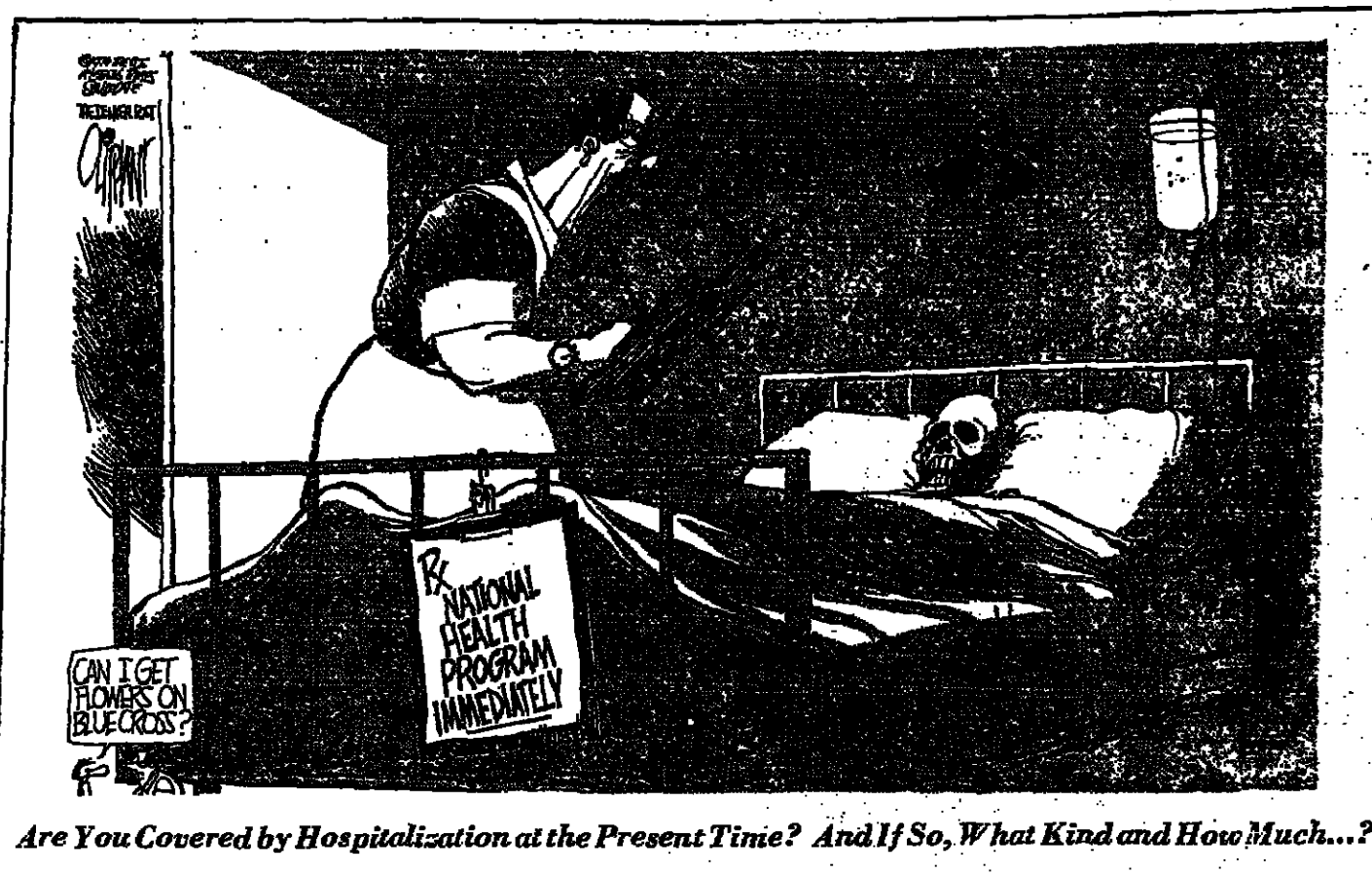
January 17, 1899

CAPE TOWN—There seems to be a continuous amount of trouble in Johannesburg. Passengers who arrived here tonight and who were present at Saturday's disturbances at Johannesburg, confirm the alarming accounts already published of the uproar, which seems to be dragging on. It seems that bands of Boers broke into a British meeting and refused to let the chairman speak. They created quite a disturbance and violence resulted. This pattern has occurred in the past.

Fifty Years Ago

January 17, 1924

PARIS—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Saturday) and His Majesty the Shah of Persia (Monday) came to applaud the Dolly Sisters in the revue "Oh, Les Belles Piles" at the Palace Theater, which has already established a world-wide reputation. At the end of the performance, the Shah of Persia decided to congratulate personally the Dolly Sisters for the show, "which in luxury, beauty and wit exceeds all that has so far been presented in Paris."



Achieving Mideast Peace With a Guarantee

By George C. McGhee

WASHINGTON—In the "Tripartite Declaration of 1950" the United States, England and France, as the great powers with responsibility and influence in the Mideast, stated their determination to protect the existing boundaries of all states in the area against aggression by any other state. Israel and the individual Arab states were included on the same basis. At the same time the three powers resumed limited arm supplies to the area under the control of a Tripartite Committee.

Since it helped alleviate Israeli fears of Arab aggression, as well as the concerns of Arab leaders over possible aggression by Israel or other Arab states, the declaration was generally welcomed and provided increased stability to the area. Although eroded over the years by neglect and even misuse, as in the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956, it has nevertheless been given lip service by succeeding American presidents and, even today, provides the only formal basis for U.S. alliance policy in the area. A venerable and ambiguous policy can sometimes be very useful.

In 1966 Adlai Stevenson, running for the second time for the presidency, urged the inclusion of the Soviet Union as a signatory of the declaration. This proposal was widely criticized and was perhaps premature, since it would have given the Russians the status of a Mideast power which they had not yet earned. Nevertheless, it may have pointed the way to a step which could overcome the present impasse resulting from the recent Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Secure' Borders

It has been proposed that the United States alone guarantee Israel against Arab aggression. This would presumably permit Israel to make territorial and other concessions required for an agreement with the Arabs which, on grounds of security, it would not otherwise deem possible. Israel is, with some justification, determined to end up with "secure" borders. The agreement would require the return of some of the captured territory beyond her 1967 borders, particularly the Golan Heights, where required by the local tactical situation. It is, on the other hand, obvious that there will never be a voluntary agreement by the Arabs to any settlement which is not essentially a return to the 1967 boundaries as called for by the UN resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

It is this difference, which on the face of it seems negotiable, that poses the greatest single obstacle to a successful agreement. The prospect is made even more tragic by the fact that in reality there are no "secure" boundaries such as either Israel or the Arab states maintain how they are drawn. Ultimate Mideast security lies only in some type of great-power protection.

The danger in a U.S. guarantee to Israel alone is that it invites the Russians—indeed it makes it necessary for them—to offer similar assurances to the Arab states through an upgrading of their present commitments. This would, therefore, only formalize at a higher and more binding level the present U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Mideast. A new outbreak of hostilities would be even more likely to bring U.S. and Soviet forces into direct conflict. Such a guarantee would not, moreover, appear even-handed in regard to the Arabs. It would evince no interest in them or indicate what we would do in the event of Israeli aggression.

Alternative

A preferred alternative would be for the outside powers involved—the Tripartite Powers but this time including the Soviet Union—to declare that they will guarantee a peace settlement—and the resulting boundaries—once accepted by the states of the area. This time U.S. ratification should—as was not deemed feasible in 1950—be submitted to the Senate for approval as a treaty. Only in this way can the guarantee be made credible.

Since the Russians are now a

Mideast power in their own right, our invitation to join us would not further enhance their status. They should find in such a guarantee a convenient way to "get off the hook" with the Arabs. Although it will preclude the Arabs winning a new Mideast war, it will also save them from losing one.

The British and French, although they "sat out" the last round of hostilities, should be included. They are traditional arms suppliers in the Mideast and have a residual moral influence there. They would expect to be signatories and could help depolarize a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. It would be tempting to try to include Japan; however, Japan is not an arms supplier, is too vulnerable to the stoppage of Mideast oil and has never had influence in the area.

The new declaration should, as before, emphasize primary reliance on the UN in stopping any conflict. In the event of hostilities, the UN would, through the Security Council, take any steps it considered necessary and feasible to limit and stop the war and negotiate a settlement. Only if it failed would it call on the four powers. The agreement should provide that the four powers would limit their activities to those which can be accomplished external to the area—the denial of arms, blockade and, in extreme cases, air action based outside the area. Any "forces" sent in would be UN forces.

Ground Rules

The problem of defining aggression should be facilitated by

demilitarized buffer zones and a permanent UN Peace and Observer Corps between the opposing forces. In the event there is not agreement among the powers as to a joint course of action following a UN failure to stop aggression, each power would carry out its interpretation of its obligations under the declaration—within the agreed ground rules designed to prevent direct confrontation in the area.

The declaration should pledge the four powers, as did the Tripartite Declaration of 1950, to the creation of a joint arrangement to allocate arms supplies to the various countries of the area. The objective would be to prevent an arms race while assuring all states broad arms parity and discouraging aggression.

The actual settlement including permanent boundaries, demilitarized areas, conditions of access, status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places, satisfaction of the rights of refugees, the problems of Palestine, financial, security and other arrangements would not be dictated by the great powers. If there is to be any hope for permanence, the final settlement must be accepted voluntarily by both sides as the best they can obtain under the circumstances and as one they can "live with."

It is unrealistic, however, to believe that agreement can be reached without influence on the negotiating parties by those states that now support them. Israel and the Arab states are not independent variables in the Mideast equation. They have all been supported by the great

powers since their inception. The level of assurances given by us to Israel and by the Russians to the Arab states affect directly the negotiating sights and bargaining power of the states involved. Too great a support for either side not balanced by support to the other could result in intransigence, overconfidence or renewed war.

Not Pressures

"Pressure" is not the right word to describe discussions between a power and its "protected" state. What is involved is the reaching of an agreement between the two as to the conditions under which support can be provided. It is comparable to a bank's negotiations with a borrower as to how he will use the borrowed funds. In supporting Israel, we must take into account not only whether its aims are legitimate and realistic, but whether they are compatible with the relevant UN resolutions and with our own interests, which any nation disregards at its peril.

The vital element that the four powers alone can supply is the assurance that, once an agreement is reached, it cannot be upset by threats or unilateral action—but only by further agreement. This assurance should provide a powerful incentive on both sides to arrive at a peace settlement.

Mr. McGhee is a former U.S. ambassador to Turkey and West Germany and former under secretary of state for political affairs. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Putting SALT on the Shelf

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, the Washington State Democrat and would-be presidential candidate of his party, currently appears to have eclipsed even Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., as the most often-on-the-air on the whole range of current issues and problems.

Jackson was there early on military matters, support of Israel, the environment and energy. Now he is cashing in on all the hard work and positive position-taking. He is, in short, a man listened to and a man to be listened to, regardless of whether or not one agrees.

The other day Jackson let loose a blast at the American position in the strategic arms limitation talks that is worthy of note. He said that the SALT talks have reached "an impasse" in part, at least, because the Soviet Union not long ago put forward a draft treaty "so one-sided" as to be completely unacceptable to the United States. Others who know about it confirm the Jackson remarks.

Talks in Recess

The SALT talks, known as SALT-2, are now in recess with no agreed date for resumption. It is conceded all around that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the key man on the American side, is too preoccupied with other more pressing issues to pay sufficient attention to SALT.

There is one chief reason, from the American point of view, for pressing negotiations at this time: the outside possibility that a curb could be agreed upon on the deployment of MIRVs, the multiple nuclear warheads on land and sea-based missiles.

The United States now has a three-to-one lead in the number of warheads because the United States has been MIRVing its missiles. The Soviet Union, according to Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, now is testing its own multiple warheads but, at best, it would take until 1979 to catch up.

Meanwhile, Moscow, according to Jackson, has tested new intercontinental missiles, both land and sea-based, "despite the fact that they already enjoy a three-fold advantage" in the throw weight of their missiles, that is, in the

total megatonnage they could hurl at the United States.

The truth is, as in so many past arms control controversies, is hard to get at because truth is relative and there are many asymmetries between the two superpowers. I think it is fair to say, however, that what has occurred in the SALT-2 talks, considered in conjunction with the larger Soviet-American relationship, has taken the bloom off the rose for practically all Americans who follow or participate in these matters.

From this overall view a good many people are coming to the conclusion, one I strongly share, that for the time being SALT should be put on the shelf. This is not to say that the talks should not continue, but that the time is not now ripe for striking bargains in order to get a SALT-2 accord.

In the first place, the control of MIRVs is probably impossible. Some argue that there is still a chance of this by an agreement to limit testing and that since testing can be checked by so-called "national means of detection" this would be an acceptable risk. But to me, the preponderant evidence is otherwise: The Russians will not agree to MIRV controls until they reach parity in such devices and then no "national means" can ever make certain there will be no cheating.

In the second place, in the judgment of a number of persons whose opinion I respect, the balance of power is not in danger of changing to the degree that would imperil the security of the United States. It is this point, of course, that men such as Jackson do not accept. The administration position appears to be that while there is no immediate danger, there is a longer-range threat that cannot be ignored. But the time element that may be involved is not easy to agree upon.

Key Time Span

At least, it appears, the problem is not going to become critical in the remaining three years of the Nixon administration—and this is a very important time span. The simple fact, to me, is that President Nixon, assuming he survives for the rest of his term, is in such a weak position

Solzhenitsyn And Questions For the West

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The new volume of Alexander Solzhenitsyn raises policy questions for the West which, if we answer them wrongly, will bring down upon us that curse of history reserved for those despicable men who, though knowing everything they needed to know, declined to act, thus contributing to a crucifixion. Solzhenitsyn is only an individual, but there was never in human history a clearer identification of an individual and a class. Martin Luther King Jr. as representative of the American Negro race, alongside the authority of Alexander Solzhenitsyn as representative of the 200 million people of Russia who have suffered, and continue to suffer, at the hands of the cruel-riders, tormentors of that wretched country.

The Soviet government does not disguise its feelings about Solzhenitsyn any more than the establishmentarians disguised theirs toward Jesus. Now, in the publication of "The Gulag Archipelago," they have begun their offensive. It is clearly launched with a certain tentativeness—else they'd have simply yanked him from the streets and shipped him to Siberia.

Though Solzhenitsyn is only one man, his elimination would amount to an act of genocide. It is now as if, 35 years ago, Adolf Hitler had released, for the convenience of the next few editions of the World Almanac, the projections on the diminishing amount of Jews alive and well in Germany. Would the West, such circumstances, do anything about it? Or would that be to interrupt the rhythm of deterrence?

A Victim

Permit a drastic truncation—in just a few sentences—of the experience of just one Soviet victim. This one an American citizen who innocently has been living in Maryland since 1971. It required that we should learn of his existence from Alexander Solzhenitsyn. His name is Alexander Dolgun. He was a clerk with the American Embassy. In 1948 he was seized on the streets of Moscow and would spend the next 15 years in Soviet camps, and another 15 years in civilian detention. A cheerful representative of the Workers' Paradise, second in charge of Soviet security called Ryumin called in young Dolgun, who had declined to confess to crimes he had not committed.

"And," said Ryumin, politicking, stroking his rubber truncheon which was an inch and a half thick, "you have survived trial by sleeplessness with honor. So now we will try the club. Prisoners don't last more than two or three sessions of this. Let down your trousers and lie on the rug."

"The colonel sat down on the prisoner's back. Dolgun had intended to count the blows. He didn't know yet what a blow with a rubber truncheon is on the sciatic nerve. The effect is not in the place where the blow is delivered—it blows up inside the back. After the first blow the victim was insensate with pain and broke his balls on the carpet. Ryumin beat away. After the beating the prisoner could not walk, and of course, he was not carried. They just dragged him along the floor... (then) Ryumin went wild, and started to beat him in the stomach and back through the infernal wall in the form of an enormous hernia where his intestines protruded."

The reason Brezhnev and others are so much afraid of Solzhenitsyn is that his indictment isn't of the man Stalin, or even of the man Lenin, whose atrocities figure greatly in his book. His indictment is universal: an indictment of totalitarian society. Brezhnev can no more convincingly denounce Stalin than he can denounce his own sons. The governors of the Soviet Union cannot break with their own past without walking, unmanacled, to Red Square, to act as a torch which ignites the past.

This is the moment not for bureaucratic response, but for gallant response, and those of us who know Henry Kissinger well that he will take the initiative. If a hair of the head of Solzhenitsyn is harmed, the United States of America will support all cultural exchange with the Soviet Union beginning immediately.

Two. An absolute embargo, for a mourning period of one year, will be imposed on commerce of any kind with the Soviet Union and against any purchase of goods of any kind from them.

Perhaps Solzhenitsyn requires martyrdom, fully to earn his work to the service of humanity. Perhaps, even, he desires it. But we cannot willingly play the role of Pontius Pilate.

U.S. Defers Talks on Basing Naval Task Force in Greece

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Worry about the durability of a new military leadership in Greece and its foreign policy has led the administration to defer discussions on basing a naval task force in Greece, American officials reported yesterday.

The officials said the pause was ordered last month by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger after the coup in which a group of rightist Greek Army officers overthrew President George Papadopoulos Nov. 23.

Administration officials noted that during the Arab-Israeli war at the end of the 1960s, the United States had sent a fleet of ships to the Mediterranean to help supply Israel while permitting it supply planes to fly over the Red Sea.

Rights Ruling in U.S. Loses in High Court

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—An effort by civil rights advocates to halt an alleged conspiracy against blacks among law enforcement officials in the Southern United States failed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Reversing a decision that the blacks were entitled to seek an injunction against local judges and prosecutors, the high court ruled, 5-3, that their complaints did not add up to a real case of conspiracy, the constitutional requirement for obtaining relief in the federal courts.

A five-justice majority also held that issuing an injunction against state judges would amount to interference unwarranted by the facts of the case—nothing less than an outgoing federal audit of state criminal proceedings—that should be decided by the state courts.

Justice Douglas dissented, saying that the case showed more pervasive scheme for suppression of blacks and their rights than I have ever seen, one which "may not survive a trial."

"If this case does not present a case or controversy involving named plaintiffs, then that concept has been so watered down that it is no longer recognizable," Justice Douglas said. "This will ease the white superstructure, it does violence to the concept of even-handed justice envisioned by the Constitution."

Longer Sentences

The controversy arose when 17 black and two white residents of Chicago, in southern Illinois, argued in U.S. District Court at a magistrate and county judge were setting arbitrary bonds for black criminal defendants, forcing blacks longer sentences and requiring them to pay for trials in ordinance-violation as if they could not meet the fees.

The plaintiffs argued that they were being discriminated against because they had been working for the last 10 years for equal opportunity in housing, employment and education in Chicago and organized a boycott of local restaurants who they said, were guilty of racial discrimination.

Ex-Rep. Cooley, in Congress for 32 Years, Dies

WILSON, N.C., Jan. 16 (AP)—Former Rep. Harold D. Cooley, 76, D., N.C., died of emphysema yesterday.

Mr. Cooley served in Congress from 1934 until he was defeated for re-election in 1966, and for 18 of those years he was chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

More liberal and internationalist than many of his Southern colleagues in the House, Mr. Cooley supported foreign aid and lower tariffs.

After leaving the House, Mr. Cooley became a lobbyist for sugar-producing nations, notably Thailand and Liberia.

Paul Getty Museum Opens in California

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP)—A reproduction of an ancient Roman villa built as a museum to house the art collection of oil tycoon J. Paul Getty, opened at Malibu near here Monday night.

Mr. Getty, who spends most of his time in London, has supervised the \$10-million project over the past three years. He did not attend the opening.

The museum is a copy of the villa of the Roman emperor Augustus, destroyed by a fire in 62 A.D. and reconstructed by the Getty family.

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Olof Palme, the Swedish premier, concentrating on his game during a table tennis session in Stockholm.

Coupons Tied to Residence

U.S. Gas Ration Plan—If Needed—Outlined

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Gasoline coupons will be issued to all licensed drivers who are at least 18 years old under the U.S. government's proposal for rationing gasoline.

The plan was spelled out yesterday by the Federal Energy Office for public discussion and comment. There has been no decision whether rationing will, in fact, be necessary.

Under the plan, made public by energy chief William E. Simon, the number of coupons and thus the amount of gasoline rationed to each individual, would depend on residence.

Drivers living in areas with low population density would get relatively more gasoline coupons than city residents, and those in areas of poor mass-transit facilities would receive more than those in areas with well-developed mass-transit systems.

Eight members of Congress, meanwhile, including some of the most influential on energy matters, have urged a 90-day freeze on oil prices.

Call Policy Inapt

"The principal factor creating runaway inflation in the United States is the administration's misguided and inept energy policy," the eight said in a joint statement today.

The congressmen urged public support for emergency legislation to bar windfall oil-industry profits during the fuel shortage and to force oil companies to disclose "the true nature of the energy situation."

Among the signers were Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee; Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee; and Sen. John Pastore, D., R.I., vice-chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

John Sawhill, deputy director of the Federal Energy Office, said today that the government would face its greatest pressure to impose gasoline rationing this summer as gasoline usage rises sharply.

Mr. Sawhill said, however, that the proposed rationing plan unveiled by his office would be ready to go into effect on 60-day notice.

He said that the chances are 50-50 that the nation will be required to undergo gasoline rationing for the first time since World War II.



TINY TAXI—Honolulu cabdriver waving from Volkswagen cab that was recently added to regular-sized fleet because of the energy crisis. By law all cabs have an assigned number on their lighted rooftop emblem; some are in three figures; note the fraction above.

Payoffs Alleged on TV Rights For '76 Olympics in Montreal

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 (AP)—A member of the Canadian Parliament said in an interview yesterday that he had received "strong indications" that the American Broadcasting Co. had made a political payoff before it was granted coverage rights to the 1976 Olympic Games here.

Otto J. Jelinek, a 33-year-old opposition member from Toronto, had charged earlier in Parliament that the National Broadcasting Co. had been asked for a \$5-million payoff, but had refused to pay.

Spokesmen for both networks, as well as for the Olympic organizers in Montreal, denied the charges.

In the interview, Mr. Jelinek, a former figure-skater who represented Canada in the 1960 Olympics, simplified questions that he had raised on the floor of the House of Commons on Friday. He said that the allegations he raised had come from sources within the networks and within the Olympic organization, and that he hoped to be able to document them in the next few weeks.

Cites Liberals

Mr. Jelinek declined to say who he thought had demanded the payoff in either case.

He said that he did not know the amount of the payment that he thought ABC had made, but asserted that the money had gone to the Quebec Liberal party. The provincial government, like the federal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is Liberal, and Mr. Jelinek is a progressive Conservative.

In New York, James R. Spence Jr., who as vice-president of ABC Sports helped to negotiate the \$25-million contract in 1972, said of the charge: "It's absurd. It's impossible. ABC did not make any payoffs to anyone."

Alleged Approach

Mr. Jelinek's allegation relating to NBC was that Carl Lindemann Jr., a vice-president of the network, "was told point-blank that he would have to kick in \$5 million to the party if he wished to negotiate a contract for coverage."

Mr. Lindemann was recovering from surgery yesterday and was not available for comment. But the network issued a statement saying that "NBC denies without qualification reports that it was asked to make a financial contribution" to get the coverage rights.

The statement did recall that NBC had "objected strongly" late in 1972 that ABC had won the contract without competitive bidding.

Sadat Invites Laborite

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—James Callaghan, Labor shadow foreign secretary, has accepted an invitation from President Anwar Sadat to visit Egypt from Jan. 30 to Feb. 3 for policy talks, the Labor party announced.

Census Recount in U.S. Finds Big Latin Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—A Census Bureau report has discovered 1.5 million more Americans of Latin descent than were listed in the 1970 U.S. population count.

The reason for the increase, a census official said yesterday, was population growth plus new survey techniques.

The latest count, taken in March, listed 10.88 million persons claiming Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or other Latin background, compared to 9.07 million in the population tally four years ago—a jump of nearly 17 percent.

Seven companies have formed a consortium to operate the \$3.5-billion pipeline, which will carry two million barrels of oil a day.

2 Koreans Meet Monday

SEOUL, Jan. 16 (AP)—South and North Korean political representatives will meet at Panmunjom Monday for their third conference in seven weeks in an effort to resume their stalled dialogue for an eventual reunification.

Copter Firm In U.S. Seeks Peking Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United Aircraft Corp. has received government permission to discuss with Peking representatives the sale of transport helicopters to China, State Department officials said yesterday.

A United Aircraft spokesman said that the discussions were still in a preliminary stage, with the company awaiting a response to "sales information" that had been provided to the Chinese government on the helicopter.

The East Hartford, Conn., company is proposing to sell a commercial version of the S-61N, a twin-engine helicopter produced by the Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft. The helicopter is capable of carrying up to 30 passengers.

A military version of the helicopter is used by the U.S. armed forces as a cargo and personnel transport as well as for antisubmarine warfare.

Military Factor

While the helicopters, if sold to China, could have a military potential for transporting troops, State Department officials said this factor had been judged secondary to the economic and diplomatic considerations of developing trade with the Peking government.

The United States already has agreed to sell China 10 Boeing-707 jet transports, as well as telecommunications equipment, items which, officials noted, are primarily for commercial use but could have some military usefulness.

United Aircraft is also involved in discussions with the Romanian government over licensing arrangements to assemble up to 50 S-61N helicopters in Romania. A company spokesman said that United Aircraft was awaiting a response to a co-production offer it made following the visit of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the United States in December.

15 Seamen Rescued

LISBON, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Fifteen seamen from a small Greek tanker, the Duranor, were rescued here this morning after being rescued from their damaged vessel by the British frigate Albatross. The tanker ran aground after catching fire off Cape Sines, in southwest Portugal, Monday night.

100 Young Rightists in Italy Are Facing Subversion Charge

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—More than 100 young rightists have received court notices that they may have to stand trial on charges of attempting to subvert the democratic system in Italy.

All of them are classified as extreme Neo-Fascists, and some are described by the police as pro-Nazi.

"The emergence of a neo-Nazi movement here, tiny though it is, seems bizarre," a police officer said. "After all, we Italians never enjoyed Mussolini's alliance with Hitler, and we shook it off and fought the Nazis in the last stage of World War II. And yet, the evidence is there that a few Italian youngsters fall for neo-Nazism."

Some of the ultrarightists who are being investigated have criminal records for having taken part in street fights or in the many bombings in Italy since the late 1960s. Many more are suspected of such activities.

Police experts say that most of the young extremists have for years drifted from one fringe group to another. "These organizations are believed to have a total membership throughout the nation of no more than a few thousand people, most of them under the age of 30."

Group Outlined

The two largest groups on the rightist fringe are National Vanguard and New Order. The second group was outlawed by the government in November after about 30 members were given prison sentences and other penalties for Neo-Fascist activities. New Order is said to be operating underground now, however.

The group's name is the term Nazi Germany used to describe the domination it planned to impose on Europe once it had won the war.

In northern Italy during the last few years, several anti-Semitic incidents—such as the desecration of Jewish tombs and arson attacks on synagogues—have been attributed to tiny splinter groups of neo-Nazis.

The current court action is based on a 21-year-old law making it a criminal offense to revive the Fascist party, which is banned under Italy's republican constitution, or to subvert the democratic system.

New Order and other ultrarightist groups are formed by dissidents from the mainstream of Neo-Fascism, the Italian Social Movement-National Right Wing, which is legal and professes to accept the rules of parliamentary democracy. This organization, one of Italy's seven major political parties, won 8.7 percent of the

Police in Florida Probing Crash Of Drug Plane

POMPAHO BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16 (UPI)—The police today tried to establish the identity of three men who were killed when their marijuana plane, loaded with marijuana, burst into flame and crashed near an unincorporated beachside apartment building.

The plane crashed Monday night in a densely populated area. No one on the ground was injured.

Investigators said much of the marijuana was burned so it was difficult to estimate how much had been aboard. U.S. Customs investigators said they seized the haul at about a ton, or roughly \$500,000 worth.

It was not known where the flight originated, but federal officials said a matchbook found in the wreckage indicated it might have been Jamaica.

Australia Floods Appear to Ease

SYDNEY, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Australia's worst floods in more than a century—which have killed 15 people and stranded hundreds—appeared to be easing today.

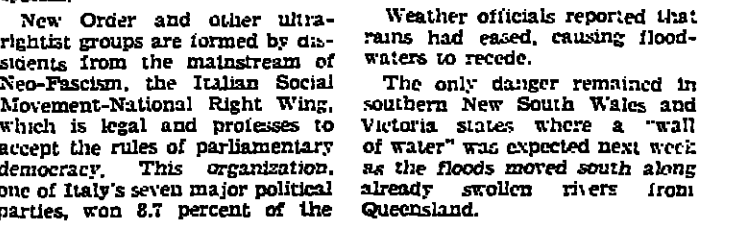
Damage from the month-long floods was estimated at well over \$100 million (Australian).

Weather officials reported that rains had eased, causing floodwaters to recede.

The only danger remained in southern New South Wales and Victoria states where a "wall of water" was expected next week as the floods moved south along already swollen rivers from Queensland.

King's Ransom

12 years old A distinctly superior SCOTCH



"I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar."—Dr. Franz Pick

In an exclusive interview with Monex International, Dr. Pick, internationally famous master of monetary affairs, warns that more devaluations and runaway inflation lie ahead for America.

How many more dollar devaluations does Dr. Pick foresee in this decade? "Endless. We may have another devaluation next week . . . or . . . in eight months. The dollar will be wiped out."

What will this mean for the economy? "If the currency doesn't work, the country cannot work. The destiny of the currency is, and will be, the destiny of the nation."

What lies ahead for the stock market? "Panic."

What's Dr. Pick's outlook for inflation? "Very bad . . . My inflation indicator is the Federal Farm Board. Twelve years ago, I paid 16¢ a loaf. Last week, I paid 1.00¢ . . . I believe this year we are going to have a 12% to 20% increase in the cost of living. If that happens, we will come close to bankrupting all pension funds."

Is runaway inflation a serious possibility? "Argentina, Brazil and Chile are a few countries suffering through runaway inflation now . . . I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar . . . Soon we will go through the wringer. These executives are a brief sampling of the Gold & Silver Newsletter's exclusive interview with Dr. Pick. Trade war, a new currency to replace the dollar, bankruptcy of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the oil shortage are a few of the other subjects Dr. Pick discusses. And most important of all, Dr. Pick shows why inflation, devaluations and even runaway inflation need not wipe you out. He shows you how to protect your assets. He recommends 4 immediate purchases!

For a FREE copy of the entire interview with Dr. Pick, simply mail the coupon below to the most convenient address.

Dr. Franz Pick is a world-famous monetary expert and one of the leading experts on runaway inflation and gold. He is the author of the book "Runaway Inflation: How to Protect Your Assets" and "The Currency Game: How to Win in the New World of Money."

Nominees Chosen For Ford's Seat

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 16 (UPI)—State Sen. Robert Vander Lean scored a decisive victory yesterday in a Republican party primary election to replace Vice President Ford in the congressional seat he held for 25 years.

With all 283 precincts reporting, the 43-year-old former high school teacher polled 34,793 votes, more than double the 15,341 received by his closest rival, Kent County District Attorney James Miller.

In the Democratic primary, attorney Richard F. Vander Veen, 51, who was defeated by Mr. Ford in 1968, ran unopposed.

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Ozmopolitans And a Yellow Brick Road

NEW YORK (NYT).—"The road to the City of Emerald is paved with yellow brick," said the witch, "so you cannot miss it." And so, Dorothy and Toto, Scarecrow, Tin Woodman and the Cowardly Lion bound down the yellow brick road to see the Wizard of Oz.

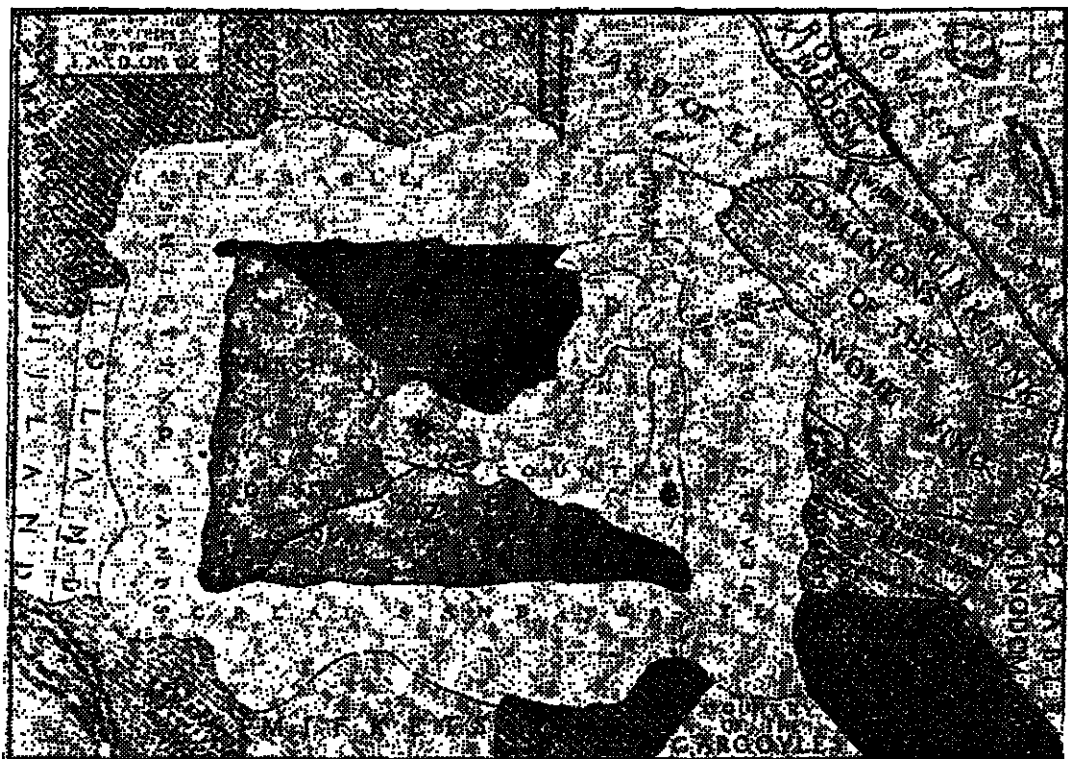
One of this century's 15 best-selling books, with more than five million copies printed, Lyman Frank Baum's "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was first published in 1900 and has never been out of print.

Millions of children—and adults—have read of the adventures of Baum's motley fiveome in Munchkin Country, where winged monkeys and wicked witches ran wild, and other millions have seen the Land of Oz in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 1939 production with Judy Garland which is annually shown on television.

But for the students of Oz, there is more to the story than fantasy or amusement. How many people live in the Emerald City? What kind of dog is Toto? Where is the Oz continent situated? Where does the name come from? Is there a second yellow brick road? Now, 23-year-old Michael Patrick Hearn, since 10 a collector of Mr. Baum's works, has come up with some answers—in his recently published "The Annotated Wizard of Oz," which sells for \$15.

The 384-page book, encased in bright yellow and green (for the Emerald City), footnotes the Oz story with references to Mr. Baum's life and other writings. The volume is the latest addition to Clarkson Potter's series of annotated classics famed for "The Annotated Alice" (of Wonderland).

Besides his own personal research, Mr. Hearn incorporates facts and theories by other Oz scholars, friends of his through



Lyman Frank Baum's map of Oz.

membership in the International Wizard of Oz Club.

The club, which now has 1,200 members, was founded in New York in 1937 by Justin Schiller, who then was 12. Now a dealer in antique children's books, Mr. Schiller said that members "want to foster a sense of scholarship about L. Frank Baum."

First Edition

Mr. Schiller said that a first edition—first printing—of "The Wizard of Oz" can go for as high as \$1,000.

As the story goes, Mr. Baum was telling Dorothy's adventures to his children and friends when someone asked him the name of this fantasy land. He glanced around the room, eyes focusing on the drawers of a file cabinet marked A-N and O-Z, and Oz was born.

"Baum the man was as fascinating as anything he ever wrote," Mr. Hearn writes. Mr. Baum, who was born in a small upstate New York town in 1856,

was a newspaper reporter, actor, traveling salesman and author of musical comedies. His great pleasure, Mr. Hearn writes, was "family hour" when he would read books or his own stories aloud to his sons.

Mr. Baum, who died in 1919, had four sons and, according to his eldest, Frank Joelyn, would have loved to have had a daughter. And Dorothy is the name he would have given her.

"This he will never be able to do," the son wrote in a letter, "so he used the name for the little Kansas girl who was carried away to the land of Oz by a cyclone."

The Baums named their cocker spaniel Toto, Mr. Hearn writes, but Dorothy's companion was probably intended to be a monogre. As to how many people live in the Emerald City, a well respected estimate is 57,318 citizens. When Mr. Baum brought his Wizard manuscript to the George M. Hill publishing company in 1899, he planned to call

it "The Emerald City." But Mr. Hill refused, saying that any book with a jewel in its title was doomed to failure. After several changes they finally settled upon "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz."

At first, librarians were critical of the book. They said the characters presented a low moral image. Mr. Schiller, however, attributes the initial reaction of the librarians to the fact that the book was poorly bound and the librarians had to keep sending away for new copies.

At the time of publication, a review of the "Wizard" in The New York Times stated: "A scorecrow stuffed with straw, a tin woodman and a cowardly lion do not, at first blush, promise well as moving heroes in a tale when merely mentioned, but in actual practice they take on something of the living and breathing quality that is so gloriously exemplified in the 'Story of the Three Bears' that has become a classic."

Sins of Omission in Collection

The Smithsonian's Rewriting of Jazz History

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES—The Jazz Program of the Smithsonian Institution, a belatedly added department of that repository of Americana, has released a six-LP volume, "The Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz."

The preservation, in this durable and prestigious form, of a vital part of this century's culture surely called for a compendium as eclectic as possible, taking in every school of thought and avoiding any suggestion of special pleading. The contents of the album reveal that, on the contrary, an opportunity for the experts to close ranks and produce just such an anthology has been irretrievably lost. The blame must be laid at the doorstep of the institution itself, which made the fatal flaw of delegating authority for the final selections to one man.

In determining what have been the most significant and catalytic products of an art form whose historians differ so widely in their opinions, the only logical course was to form a committee, in which divergent views could have been pooled to produce a truly representative collection.

Marvin Williams, who picked the 88 tracks (six of them excerpts) that make up the contents, is a scholarly man whose integrity is unquestionable. Though his writing style tends toward the stiffly academic, he produced, in his several books and many magazine articles, a substantial body of work reflecting his deeply held convictions. He is strongly opinionated (among critics, "opinionated" refers to someone whose views differ from your own); but his sincerity and sense of ethics cannot be gainsaid. Still, he was no more capable of handling this vast project objectively than I would have been.

The collection suffers less from a lack of great music than from a shocking imbalance in the number of selections allotted to certain artists and in the countless errors of omission. Nobody can argue against Mr. Williams' conviction concerning the peerless stature of Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and Charlie Parker in their respective areas; yet by according them a total of 21 tracks, along with no less than six for Thelonious Monk (of whom Mr. Williams has long been a fierce partisan) and three to Jelly Roll Morton, more than one third of an album covering a half-century span (1916-1966) is devoted to a mere six men and their groups. When you consider that almost the entire last side is given over to an interminable 21 1/2 minutes of Count Basie, the inequities become even more glaring.

In the process of accommodating this handful of artists, Mr. Williams has completely eliminated the hands of Chick Webb and Benny Goodman—a move that must be incomprehensible to such swing era experts as George Simon, author of "The Big Bands," who idolized Webb and who once called Goodman the greatest jazz virtuoso of them all; or to John Hammond, who as a critic and talent scout in the 1930s felt that Webb was vastly underrated, and who helped Goodman organize his band. Omitted too are the orchestras of Andy Kirk, Woody Herman, Stan Kenton, Benny Carter and (except for a single, untypical track) the magnificent Jimmie Lunceford band.

It is disturbing to observe that such monolithic enterprises as this have the effect of rewriting history. A more democratic selection process would have ensured the inclusion of Ray Charles and Nat King Cole; of Red Norvo, the original studio band leader; pianist; of the first two great jazz violinists, Joe Venuti and Eddie South; of the precedent-setting interracial partnership of guitarist Riddle Lang and Lonnie Johnson; of such transcendently influential trombone pioneers as Jack Teagarden (who is also

absent as a singer); Milt Mole and Bill Harris; of Adrian Rollini, Bud Freeman, Stan Getz, Paul Desmond, Gerry Mulligan, all contributors to the evolution of the jazz saxophone; of guitarist Wes Montgomery and Django Reinhardt (chronically Mr. Williams includes the Modern Jazz Quartet's version of a tune dedicated to Django, but Reinhardt himself is ignored); and of such indisputably important small groups as the original Dixieland Band, the first of the kind ever heard on records, and the John Kirby Sextet, by far the most successful small orchestral combo of the swing era.

Unless the committee policy can be adopted for a later volume, it seems unlikely that there will be any rectification for this history of exclusions. Mr. Williams, in good faith no doubt, is convinced that, for example, Pee Wee Russell was not an important enough contributor to be worth representing, and that Dizzy Gillespie (a figure who with Charlie Parker shared credit for the development of the bop era) had to be confined to two numbers while Parker is heard in seven. Two other trumpeters greatly admired by Gillespie, Bobby Hackett and Charlie Shavers, are left out in the cold.

It is much to Mr. Williams' credit that he accomplished a coup in persuading 17 record companies to allow their masters to be used. Nor is the album lacking in true masterpieces: Louis Armstrong's "West End Blues" is there, Billie Holiday's stunning "Strange Fruit" in a rare, sensitive mood on "Ain't Got Nobody," Mable Gray Lewis' pounding out his original "Rocky Tunk Train Blues," Coleman Hawkins' "Body and Soul" and several of Duke Ellington's incomparable, along with Beale Smith, Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald—but Milt Harkin is consigned to a footnote of which I'm sure John Hammond must strongly disapprove.

In printing out the collection's shortcomings, I am not suggesting that quality was more important than quantity, but rather that a more cautious screening process could have provided potential students with an abundance of both in less disputable proportions.

As for the apocalyptic developments of the past decade (jazz-rock, space music, electronic and such innovations as Rahsaan Roland Kirk and Mahavishnu), this entire era is given extremely short shrift. Except for the 1965 Cecil Taylor item, there is nothing in the album less than 10 years old. Any dictionary will confirm that antiquity is by no means an essential qualification for a classic.

A Temptation

Because inevitably it includes so much great music, and because of its reasonable price (\$20 plus postage), I was almost tempted to recommend the collection, overlooking its gross deficiencies. But to do so would be to slight, as Mr. Williams has slighted, too many giants who deserve a place in every musical hall of records. There is a book with 22 illustrations, a brief history covering ground that has been gone over in a score of books. Mr. Williams' track-by-track analysis of the music (occasionally quoting other writers) and a selective bibliography in which the field is led by, of all people, Marvin Williams, with four books (led with Whitby Ballet, who as an interpreter of jazz in prose terms far outdistances all of us).

A press release states that the Smithsonian compilation took two years to assemble. It would be an exaggeration to claim that the laboring mountain scarce brought forth a mouse; yet it would not be out of line to suggest that this was a regrettably shoddy exercise in antipathy.

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5	4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
6	5	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
7	6	3 1/2			

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

You're in good company when you read the Herald Tribune: two hundred thousand other significant Europeans read it, too.

[illegible][illegible]

A new international merchant bank offering European financial services to the world market

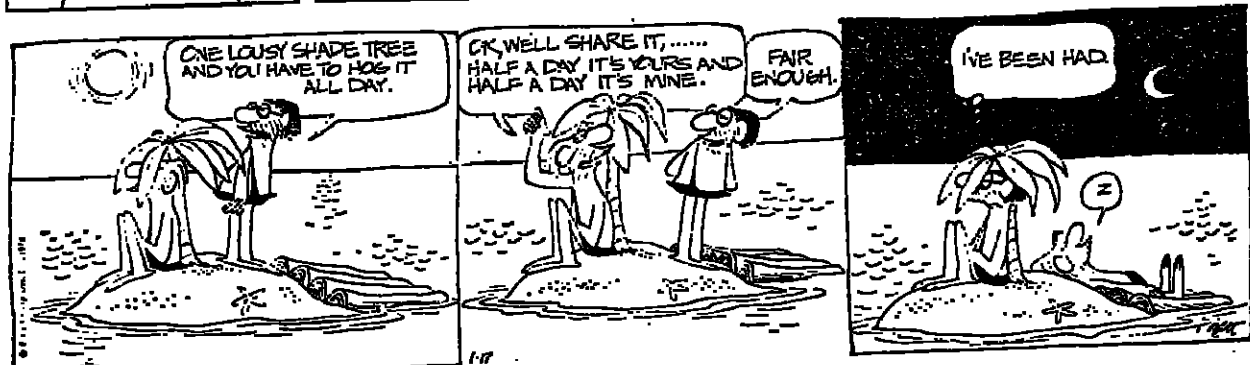
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV
Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Deutsche Bank AG
Midland Bank Limited
Société Générale de Banque SA
Société Générale (France)

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PEANUTS



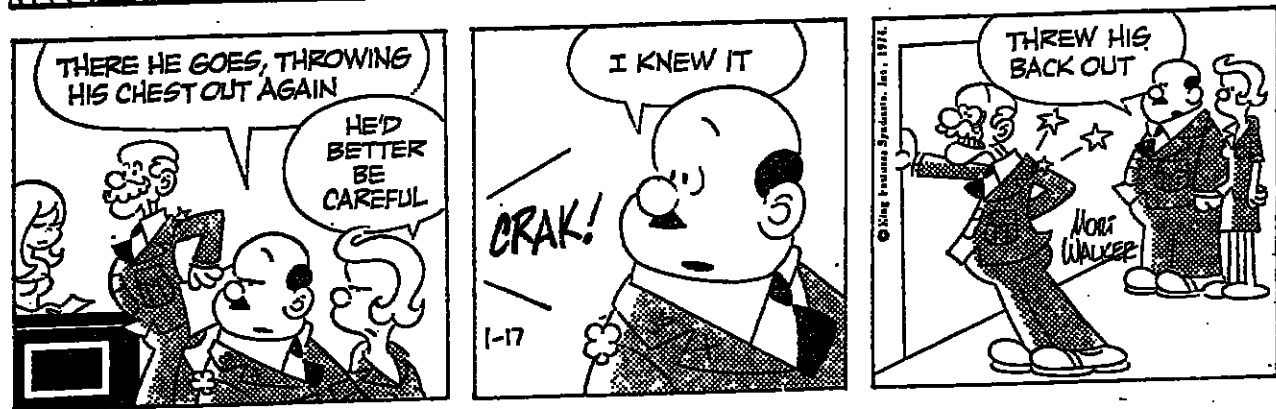
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MILABNER



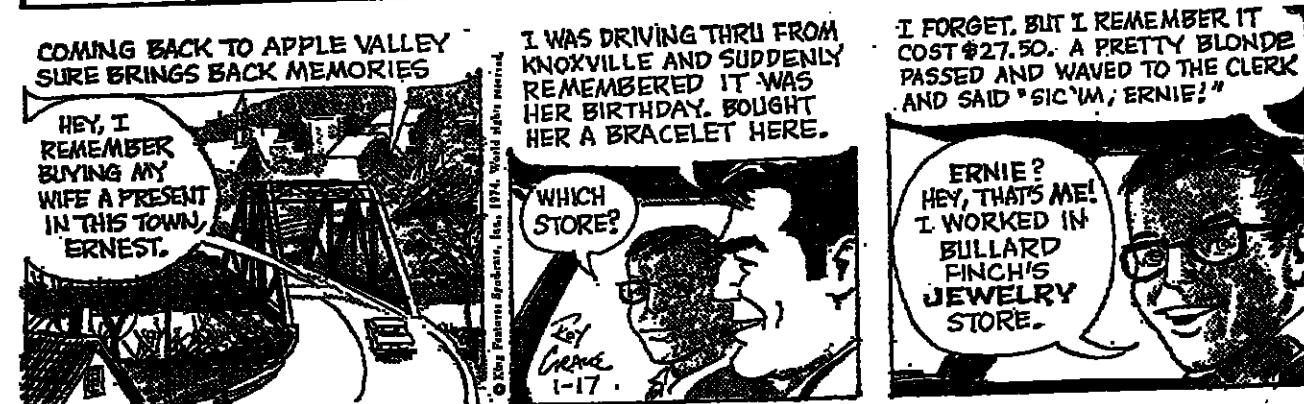
BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACOCK



BLUZZAWYER



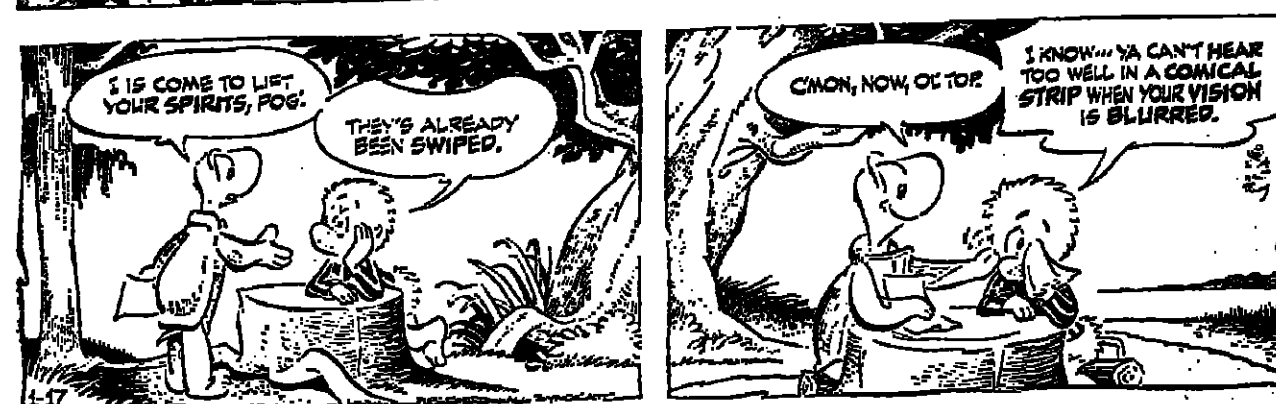
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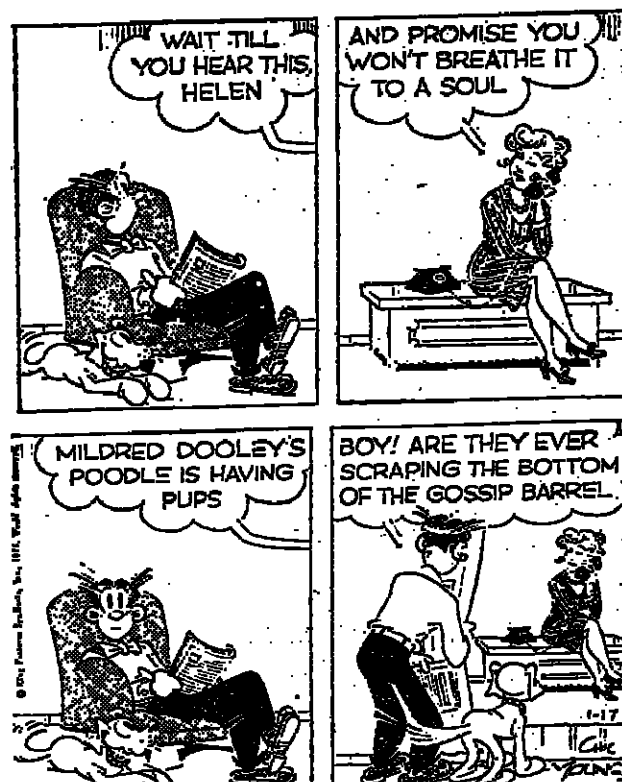
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A beginner learns that in no-trump he should develop the longest combined suit in the partnership hands. This is a good general guide, but he eventually finds cases in which solidity is more important than length. A case in point is the diagrammed deal, taken from George Coffin's famous collection of single-dummy problems.

North has a close decision in responding to one diamond. Most players would bid one no-trump or two clubs, but there is nothing wrong with two diamonds for four-card major holders. Those who insist on five cards for major-suit openings would have to worry about the possibility that opener has 4-4-3-2 distribution, and that two diamonds would be a three-three fit.

All roads would lead to three no-trump, although perhaps not from the South side. With the auction shown, West leads a

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 N.T. Pass Pass
West led the heart six.

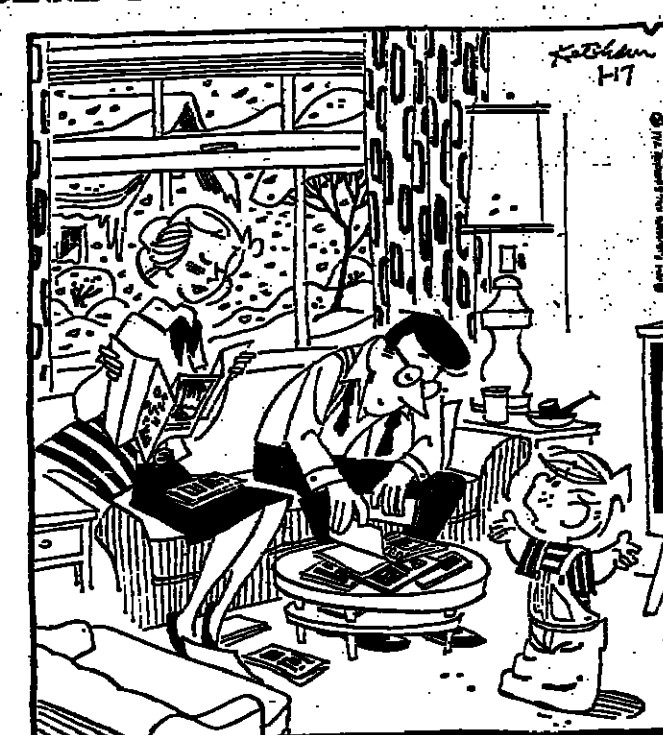
heart and South may well think that nine tricks will prove easy to make. If he complacently takes a diamond finesse at the second trick, he will have occasion to complain about the fate that gave East two tricks in diamonds.

A more experienced South will consider the chances of developing clubs instead of diamonds. The club suit appears good for four tricks, but the difficulty lies in making use of them before the defense can make heart tricks.

A neat solution is available. South must make sure that his second heart trick is won in the dummy rather than in his own hand. After winning the first trick he must cash two club winners and then lead to the diamond ace. On a third club lead West is in. If he continues hearts dummy acquires the necessary quick entry to cash the clubs and South has nine tricks: four clubs, two hearts, two aces and one diamond.

This line of play, a far from obvious one, guarantees nine tricks against any distribution of the opponents' cards.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HYPON

REESH

SILAMY

CIPTED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEGAL MILKY VACUUM DEADLY

Answers: Could be a depression in the country - A VALLEY

BOOKS

THE AMBASSADOR AND THE SPY

By Vincent Brome. Crown. 245 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

It was a sensible precaution to print the words "a suspense novel" on the cover of "The Ambassador and the Spy," because the book is so well written that many readers might never have known. Though guns are fired and one of the two principal characters is a spy, Brome's book could, if he chose, have come naked into the world as a novel without the qualifying adjective.

In fact, I wonder why all novels should not have this encouraging legend on their covers to remind readers that suspense is as much the business of art as it is of entertainment. Have you read the suspense novel "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevski? "The Good Soldier" by Ford Madox Ford? "Moby Dick" by Herman Melville?

"The Ambassador and the Spy" opens with a man named Robinson hammering on the gates of a British embassy, demanding sanctuary. Only a few minutes behind him are other men, determined to shoot him down. He does not know though that they are the lesser threat, that in the embassy he can save his skin.

The inviolability of this sanctuary—which was once the business of the church—applies only in a very special sense. Once you are inside, you are protected against a foreign government, but not against your own.

In making an ambassador host to a spy, Brome is amusing himself as much as he is with an ironic juxtaposition. The ambassador is a creature of codes—honor, dignity, integrity and so on—while the spy is essentially a decoder, one who translates the euphemisms of diplomacy into the plainness of force. Politics has made them strange bedfellows, and now neither can sleep soundly.

The embassy is in "Verania," a small country under the influence of the Soviet Union. The British and the Veranians have been negotiating an important "chromium" deal—which is no more obscure than anything else in today's ceaseless negotiations—but Robinson's arrival has upset the process in its penultimate insincerity, only one dissimulation away from success. Hand him over, the Veranians warn, or the deal is off.

The ambassador can't do that, and so he tries to find out what it is that makes Robinson so valuable to them. When asked about his allegiances, the spy answers: "I work for the side that tolerates me." His purpose in this life, he says, "to accommodate death." His identity, or

character, he dismisses as a mere "cover." And all the while, as he speaks to the ambassador, "his expressionless face managed to convey a—was it a vacancy?—as if he were in another place listening simultaneously to a quite different and much more profound conversation."

The ambassador is troubled by the erosion of values. "The infinite perspective of speciousness," which the spy represents, while Robinson is unmoved by the erosion of his nihilistic efficiency in the conventional chaos of the embassy. Life here is being undermined not by the tension of residing in a hostile country, but by another sort of strain altogether: by sex.

The first secretary's wife is having an affair with a Veranian intelligence agent disguised as a lawyer. The ambassador's secretary—whose clothes are "almost transvestite in their determination to impose femininity on her flat chest and square shoulders"—is having an affair with another Veranian intelligence agent disguised as a journalist. The military attaché is drinking himself to death, trying to repress his homosexuality.

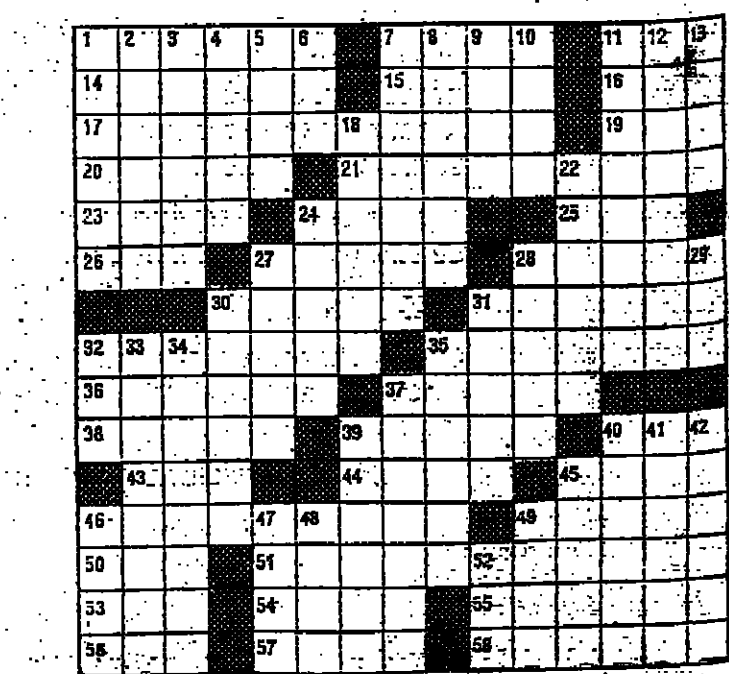
The ambassador's wife, who is cheated of her conjugal rights by the pressures of her husband's career, falls to teasing the spy, who has a "motherly intuition." The ambassador himself is frustrated by his teen-age daughter who—in spite of her feminist and anticapitalist convictions—wants him to finance an abortion. If I read him right, Brome is insinuating that democracy gives rise to particular types of behavior.

The figure of the ambassador dramatizes the death of one type, and Robinson the birth of another. The diplomat's life is little more than a neurosis expressed in a compulsive ritualism, the spy's symptomology is to submerge himself in an equally compulsive efficiency. Yet each of these men is, in his own way, a hero. And halfway between the starved between equidistant appetites, lies humanity. Just a different footnote. With a less accomplished author, it would be precious to point this out, but I can't bear to see some one of Mr. Brome's quality misquoting as "went abroad to be" pun: "An ambassador is an honest man sent to be abroad for the commonwealth." Since I'm sure he appreciates the difference, it can only have been a slip.

Mr. Broyard is a critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 San Francisco's Gate	39 Concerns	12 Item for a Spanish dancer
7 Hacks	40 Member of a British group: Abbr.	13 Movie extra, for short
11 Metric measures	43 Swimsuit part	16 Original
14 Indolent	44 Operates	22 — gate
15 Askew	45 Celebration	24 Kind of eel
16 Sports group: Abbr.	46 Washington landmark	27 Arthur Doyle
17 Historic Greek gate	49 Priscilla's John	28 Alexandre, père or fils
19 Recipe measure: Abbr.	50 Onassis	29 Within: Prefix
20 Skateer, Sonja	51 Heavenly landmark	30 Sawfish snouts
21 Awkward	53 Quixote	31 Tires
22 Hitler's symbol	54 Tail —	32 Arab garment
23 "Cara Nome," e.g.	55 Take out	33 German ace of W.W. I.
24 — en scène	56 Language: Abbr.	34 Setting out
25 — mode	57 Record	35 Dogwood
26 College degree	58 Ran out slowly	37 Toulouse
27 Kobutek or Halley's	DOWN	
28 Nonworker	1 Name for New York	39 African village: Var.
30 Marsh birds	2 "Do unto —"	40 Forage grass
31 Moves a little	3 Of the spleen: Var.	41 Pack into a ship's hold
32 Redstone, for one	4 Andrea —	42 Felt
35 Revives	5 Sailing heroine	45 Sweetheart
36 Sell down the river	6 Recent: Prefix	46 Proceed slowly
37 Navigation system	7 Indian ponies	47 Brought a message: Abbr.
38 Not give — (be disinterested)	8 Ready	48 French jab
	9 Gig or dory	49 Baseball's Tommy
	10 River in Scotland	52 Time periods: Abbr.
	11 Library needs	



Art Buchwald

Farewell to Candor

WASHINGTON—Last week the White House announced its decision to President Nixon's "Operation Candor." The reason given was that the President had said to rest all the Watergate-related charges against him. With the release of the two white papers on ITT and the milk fund, the administration felt there were no further questions to be answered about Mr. Nixon's role in the strange political happenings of 1973.



Buchwald

There was a certain amount of sadness in Washington when the White House made its announcement. Those most affected by the shutting down of Operation Candor were the special staff at the White House who had worked so hard to bring the truth to the American people.

I went over there to see how they were taking it. Some secretaries were crying, several press agents were cleaning out their desks. One Madison Avenue man was passing around champagne.

Herman Diogenes, who had headed up the operation, was shaking hands with his staff. "Don't worry," he told a mimeograph operator, "if the President ever decides to tell the truth again, we'll call you back."

"What do you want me to do with this photograph of Rose Mary Woods showing how she crossed the 18-minute tape?" a secretary asked.

"Throw it away," Diogenes said. "It served its purpose."

"Should I put these copies of the President's income tax returns in a file box?" another secretary asked.

"No, shure them. Someday some anti-Nixon historian might try to make something of it."

"What do you want me to do with this picture of Lincoln?" an office boy asked.

"Put it in the file box. We may need it again."

"It must be tough to close down an operation like this," I said to Diogenes.

"It breaks your heart," he replied. "Operation Candor will go down as one of the great achievements of the Nixon administration. We took a President whose credibility was at its lowest ebb, whose statements were being questioned every day, whose finances were muddled by conflict-of-interest evidence, and we proved he was not a crook."

"How did you do it?"

"By being completely frank with the American people. The President decided that certain questions of impropriety had to be answered. At Disney World he said he had never taken advantage of any of the usual tax gimmicks that most Americans use, such as cable, real estate and interest. He told the governors there would be no more bombshells over Watergate, and except for the 18-minute hum on one tape, there were none. He said he would explain his dealings with ITT and the milk fund to everyone's satisfaction—and he did. Thanks to Operation Candor, the Roper poll revealed last week, a whopping 31 percent of the American people do not believe that the President is guilty of any of the serious charges made against him."

"And you did all of that right here in this office?" I asked in amazement.

"I guess you could say that," Diogenes admitted. "But we couldn't have done it without the President. When you've got an impeccable product to sell, it's a lot easier. If you want the truth, we were victims of our own success. When I recruited this staff for Operation Candor, I thought it would take three years to refute all the terrible things that were being said about the President. You can imagine my surprise when it took only three months to lay every charge to rest."

"What do you plan to do now that Operation Candor is over?" I asked Diogenes.

"I think I'll go back to my old job."

"What's that?"

"Selling used cars."

Mary Blume

The Projects, Past and Future, of Ustinov

PARIS (IST)—Anyone who does many things as Peter Ustinov (if indeed any one else does) expects to be criticized by specialists and to be dismissed as one who can do everything because it all comes too easily to him. Actually, it doesn't.

"It's horribly difficult," says Ustinov in his Paris living room. He has shaved off his beard because he wants to travel light. "If I don't make it seem effortless, I don't think I can do it." On opening nights, for example, while everyone else trembles with nerves, Ustinov always acts icy cool. "I must look like the Boston Strangler," he says.

Ustinov has more opening nights than anyone and in more places, the latest having been at the Paris Opera, where at the invitation of Rolf Liebermann he staged and designed the sets and costumes for Massenet's "Don Quichotte," an opera rarely heard that the only recording Ustinov could find was Yugoslav, incomplete and took eight weeks to arrive.

When the dusted-off opera was previewed at a UNESCO gala last weekend the Paris critics didn't much like it. (The official premiere was Wednesday night.)

"They said I betrayed Massenet," Mr. Ustinov says. "The only safe way not to betray him is not to play him, which the French have done with great faithfulness for some time."

Except for the familiar war horses, Massenet is not much heard. "In the French music lexicon, which is in many ways admirable, there is only a tiny space devoted to Massenet and no picture except a nasty contemporary caricature. While Paul Elieberg gets a picture seated at his desk."

Paul Elieberg! Come now, you've just made him up. Ustinov denies it and fetches the Larousse dictionary which has, indeed, a picture of the composer. This is the picture of the composer at his table de travail while Massenet skulks smally on an opposite page.

It is entirely possible that Peter Ustinov will be invited to conduct the works of Paul Elieberg one day, but at the moment he feels, for so genial and kind a man, rather cross at the Paris critics' suggestion that, as he puts it, he is "tampering with his property even if they don't touch it themselves." It is interesting. Ustinov continues reflectively, how certain foreign words pass into other languages because they are too characteristic to be translated. "Imbroglia," he says. "I took the Italians to invent that. And fair play. And laissez-faire and chauvin."

Opera presents a great attraction and peril to men of the theater. Singers, says Ustinov, are easier to direct than actors



Peter Ustinov

...next opera in 1975.

because they are better prepared and are used to stepping in at a moment's notice. The only slight disadvantage is they are so obsequious they do not question the director. "They do anything so they can go on singing," Mr. Ustinov says.

"Opera," he says, "is a dream for a director because you can have mistakes that are more shattering than when people are just speaking. On the other hand," he adds, "there are no sustained psychological insights. That's not what it's for."

"It's all experience," he says. "The stage itself seems so tiny after opera. One probably risks doing things in a more daring way."

Part of the interest of opera is that it is in many ways abstract, Ustinov says. "Much of it is killed stone dead if you understand the words." He breaks into song: "I will hold myself cunningly concealed, stage Madame Butterfly. As she usually rather big and the house is made of bamboo shoots, it's all quite difficult."

His Debut

Ustinov made his opera debut staging three short works at Covent Garden at the behest of Sir George Solti (one of them was a 19-minute monodrama by Schoenberg in which he thoughtfully kept the soloist still and moved the scenery around her). He has also mounted a "Mighty Plunder" and

last summer did a "Don Giovanni" at Edinburgh which had a mixed reception.

He was thought a terrible farceur for including two policemen in the finale of "Don Giovanni." He says they are in the script and, as they had nothing else to do in the finale, he had them measure the hole through which the don disappears. "After all," he says, "it's called a dramatic giccoso."

"I think Mozart had a sense of humor. I think he'd be appalled by some of the performances now with Freudian overtones and undertones by the Jung in heart."

Ustinov seems to have more ancestors (including an Ethiopian-Swiss grandmother) than anyone, so it is no surprise that one of them composed the triumphal music for the entry of the allied troops into Paris in 1814. "Not because he was a particularly good composer, but because he was a particularly fast one," Ustinov says. No one had expected Napoleon to be defeated quite that soon and so an extremely rapid composer was required.

Ustinov has no English blood. "I don't need it, I have the passport," he points out. He considers himself a mongrel and is a great advocate of mongrelry against purity.

"Purity," he has said, "like perfection is an ideal which carries within it the seeds of nothingness, of vacuum, of death... It is merely an altarpiece of the conventional imagination, an abstract ideal of the pious aspiration of fanaticism... the sterile gaze, the medicated wool pulled over our eyes by dangerous men, inquisitors, cranks, mischief makers, self-appointed agents of God."

How much, suggests Ustinov, we all benefit from mixtures, from mongrelry. "We buy German cars because of the workmanship by Turks," he points out. "Or the royal houses, only the Russians and Yugoslavs seem to have picked mongrelry from their own kind. The Swedes even selecting one of Napoleon's marshals in preference to anything they could find nearer home."

Impartial View

If Ustinov's mongrelry is in part the root of his versatility, it also allows him an impartial view of the world's problems and, to say, he is as worried as anyone.

"There is an awful feeling of code," he says. "What we know is slowly drifting away from us. I think it's quite clear everyone's playing the game by different rules."

In a few days Peter Ustinov leaves Paris for several dozen projects, including a play he is writing. His next opera production will be a Rossini work in Hamburg in 1975. "That seems soon enough," he says.

PEOPLE: John Wayne Takes on Students of Harvard



John Wayne (top center) in snowball barrage.

Actor John Wayne, 66, clomping on a cigar, rumbled into Harvard Square Tuesday on a 13-ton Army personnel carrier to take on the students of Harvard University. It was said Wayne, "a little like being invited to lunch with the Borgias."

Wayne showed up in answer to a dare from the Harvard Lampoon to be questioned after the premiere of his new film "MCO" in Harvard Square Theater, Cambridge, Mass.

On the way he was greeted with grins, cheers and snowballs flung from dormitory windows. "Right on, Duke!" some of the crowd yelled as members of Troop D, of the 5th Armored Cavalry, halted after the snowballs. Wayne stopped smiling only when about 20 Indians tried to block his path—protesting the roles allotted to Indians in films. Police cleared them away, and there were no arrests.

A military spokesman said that the reason the cavalry reservists got involved in Operation Wayne was that it was good public relations. Also, "The 5th Cavalry fought in many of the battles that John Wayne fought in the movies."

Inside the theater there were more wisecracks than debate. "What do you think of women's lib?" someone asked. "I think they have a right to work anywhere they want to... (long pause)... as long as they have dinner ready when we want it," said President Nixon after given out any suggestions for your movies? "No,"

they've all been successful." "That's a wig you're wearing. This is real hair. It's not mine. But it's real hair."

Then the Lampoon presented him with an award for his nerve in appearing in "MCO," which he said he was made an honorary colonel in the 197th Infantry Army Reserve by Capt. George Skypack.

"He was fantastic," said Lampoon editor Walter Isaacson. "He's tough. I guess if he can handle all those cowboy and Indians, he can handle us."

Planiar Librarian, 54, is being sued for \$1.5 million by a former Moulin Rouge chorus girl who claims she was defamed by his published account of their romance. Jeanne Basse, 34, filed suit in a Los Angeles court Monday saying that Librarian recently published autobiography got her all wrong. She claims that the account of their relationship implies that she was the entertainer's girlfriend, had been seduced and had used their relationship for her own publicity gain. In his book, Librarian said that he and Basse had an affair and a series of seductive articles entitled, "My Dates With Librarian." In his autobiography, the pianist wrote, "What finally broke me down and ended me off was the discovery that Jeanne had been paid a tidy sum by the publisher syndicate to let them publish the details of our romance."

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